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# ARAB TIMES

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NO. 7503 SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1989 SHABAN 5, 1409 AH 28 PAGES 150 FILLS

## Charles and Diana arriving today

**By Fathima Ahmed**  
Arab Times staff  
KUWAIT has prepared a red carpet welcome for Prince Charles and Princess Diana's visit to Kuwait.  
HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah will receive the royal couple when they arrive amid maximum security tonight at 8 pm.  
Prince Charles and Princess Diana will also visit the UAE and Bahrain during a five-day Gulf tour.  
Planning Minister Dr Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, who heads the Mission of Honour, will also be present at the airport along with senior officials to receive them. Dr Awadi's wife, Dr Sadia, will accompany Princess Diana when she starts her "working day" on Monday.

**Reception**  
Information Ministry officials ruled out a public reception for the couple and said the royal guests will be whisked away from the airport to grace the opening of the new British Embassy Consular and Commercial Office.  
Prominent members of the English community have been invited for the reception.  
On Monday, they will have an audience with HH the Amir, followed by a meeting with HH the Crown Prince. Later that day, Prince Charles will address a seminar on invisible exports at the Central Bank. Princess Diana will visit the Kuwait Society for the Handicapped.  
Arab Times has brought out an 18-page supplement, pages 7-24 on Britain on the occasion of the royal couple's visit.

## Sheikh Sabah proposes postponement of Lebanon talks

KUWAIT, March 11. (Agencies): Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed has proposed postponing next week's talks with Lebanese political leaders in Kuwait, apparently because of disputes among Muslim leaders over who should be invited.

Sheikh Sabah expressed "regret over the latest developments on the Lebanese arena," and urged the Lebanese "to resort to reason by showing response to the panel's good offices which are aimed at taking Lebanon out of its ordeal."  
He said the committee, which also includes the foreign ministers of Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, the UAE and Sudan, would meet in Riyadh on Monday during an Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) foreign ministers' gathering.  
"Kuwait has no opposition to the convening of the committee in Lebanon or any other venue agreed by the committee," Sheikh Sabah was quoted as saying.  
The Arab League committee met with leaders of Lebanon's rival Christian and Muslim governments at its Tunis headquarters in January. Last

month, the committee held talks in Kuwait with Lebanese religious leaders.  
Kuwait's ambassador to Syria Ahmed Al Jasssem, discussed the meeting's participants in Damascus with Nabih Berri, who heads Lebanon's Amal militia, and Druze leader Walid Jumblatt.  
"I am going to consider the names invited to the Kuwait meeting before deciding to attend or not," Berri was quoted by the KUNA as saying.  
**Measures**  
Lebanon's Muslim Army units pledged today to use force if necessary to end a port blockade by rival Christian troops.  
The mainly Muslim section of the regular Army, led by Major-General Sami Al Khatib, said in a

statement the port blockade by Christian Army commander Michel Aoun was provocative.  
"The Army command will take all needed measures to ensure freedom of navigation along the coast," the statement said, adding that Aoun would be responsible for "any negative repercussions on all ports in Lebanon."  
Druze militiamen shelled the homes of Christian Army officers today, injuring five civilians, in the latest round of fighting sparked by the ports blockade, security sources said.  
In the third outbreak of fighting in the area since Wednesday, fighters of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party and troops loyal to Aoun pounded each other with artillery, rocket-propelled grenades and mortars on the mountain ridge of Souk Al Ghareb.

## Amir hosts a banquet

KUWAIT, March 11. (KUNA): HH the Amir today hosted a banquet at Bayan Palace in honour of the top government and military officials.  
The lunch was attended by HH the Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah, chief of the National Guards, Sheikh Salem Al Ah, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed, Minister of Amiri Diwan Affairs Sheikh Khalid Al Ahmad Al Sabah, ministers, dignitaries, president of the Kuwait Journalists Association and chief editors of Kuwaiti dailies.

## Kuwait wants to improve ties

Iranian envoy meets Amir

KUWAIT, March 11. (KUNA): The chairman of the Iranian Islamic Information Organisation Ayatollah Jannati, who is visiting Kuwait, said today that Kuwaiti leaders are keen on improving relations with Iran.  
He held talks today with HH the Amir and the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed.  
Jannati said: "This keenness aims at going beyond mere neighbourly ties to a level of full brotherhood in one body."  
Jannati expressed his country's support for the efforts exerted by the six-man Arab League committee on Lebanon.  
Addressing a press conference he said, Iran had made efforts to stop bloodletting in Lebanon and to bring about a just solution to the Lebanese crisis.  
Jannati said Iran seeks improvement of relations with

Saudi Arabia and the rest of GCC states, noting that Tehran's ties must be good and strong with all Islamic countries.  
The Iranian official, who handed a message today from Iranian President Ali Khamenei to the Amir, has been on an Arab tour that has covered so far North and South Yemen, the UAE and Oman.  
Jannati said he did not discuss with the Kuwaiti officials the Iraq-Iran peace talks, but said the two sides stressed the need for removing inter-Islamic rifts.  
**Adopt**  
Jannati said his talks with the Amir focused on the multi-dimensional conspiracies by the Western arrogant forces on Islam, represented in the publication of Salman Rushdie's The Satanic Verses.  
The book, which was by no means an individual affair, was in fact a cultural war against Islam and Muslims and "was distributed to all British cultural centres world over," he said.  
Jannati expected the foreign ministers' meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, next Monday to adopt a united and strong attitude toward the book.  
He said Tehran will submit to Islamic countries in the future a formula aimed at defending Islam against all sorts of blasphemies.  
The official United Arab Emirates news agency WAM said today that the OIC conference will oppose any Iranian attempt to politicise the Rushdie affair.  
"Iran will try to turn the Rushdie affair into a political issue at Monday's OIC meeting," said WAM, quoting conference sources.  
"But there is a general trend, backed by most Arab states, not to give the subject any political dimension," said WAM, quoting the sources.



Workers inspect the remains of the ill-fated Air Ontario Fokker. (Reuter wirephoto)

## Zia's last cabinet was illegal, says court

ISLAMABAD, March 11. (Reuters): The Pakistani Supreme Court has ruled that the last cabinet of late military President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and its actions were illegal, the official APP news agency said yesterday.  
It also quoted a Law and Justice Ministry statement as saying these actions would have to be regularised and advising officials appointed by such orders to stop working for the present.  
The ruling follows a brief court order last October that said Zia had flouted Pakistan's constitution in dismissing the National Assembly (lower house of Parliament) in May.  
APP said a detailed court judgement, now made available, ruled that a caretaker cabinet named by Zia after sacking Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo was unconstitutional because it had no prime minister.  
That cabinet was retained by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan after Zia died in a mysterious plane crash in August and continued until Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto took office in December after winning November elections.  
The court held that the prime minister's office "is necessary at all times for running the affairs of the country."

## 45 people survive 24 die in plane crash in Canada

DRYDEN, Ontario, March 11. (AP): Rescuers hunted today for bodies in dense forest and deep snow after an Air Ontario jet crashed into trees and burst into flames shortly after taking off in a snowstorm. Police said 24 people died.  
Forty-five people survived the crash, which occurred just minutes after the jet left a small airport in western Ontario yesterday, authorities said. The cause was under investigation.  
The Dutch-built Fokker-28 was bound for Winnipeg with 69 people aboard when it clipped treetops and exploded into flames, officials said.  
Federal aviation officials were on the scene today.  
The plane cut a swath a half-mile (kilometre) long and about 100 feet (30 metres) wide near Dryden, a town of 6,500 people about 200 miles (320 kilometres) east of Winnipeg.  
**Flying**  
"All we saw was snow and fire and pieces of metal flying," passenger Danny Godin told the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. upon arriving in Winnipeg.  
Godin said the plane broke apart. "Most people were yelling, screaming and just scrambling. A lot of people never even had shoes on, not to mention coats."  
A spokesman for Dryden District Hospital said several passengers were suffering from shock and broken bones.  
Rescuers used chainsaws, snowplows and snowmobiles to look for bodies in three feet (a metre) of snow.  
Officials said 65 passengers and four crew were on Flight 363, which originated in Thunder Bay, Ontario, a city of about 120,000 on Lake Superior.  
The 16-year-old plane took off during a snowstorm with visibility about a half-mile (one kilometre), said Norm Pascoe, a spokesman for the Canadian Aviation Safety Board in Ottawa.  
**Escaped**  
Godin said the plane "was loaded very heavy." We were delayed in Thunder Bay an hour and we had to take fuel off the airplane because we were above the legal load limit."  
"It was like struggling — you could hear the shuddering," said passenger Paul Tagger, 43, who escaped with only bruises.  
Airline vice-president Paul McKnight denied that the plane was overloaded.  
The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. quoted rescue workers as saying the crash occurred about a half mile off the west end of the runway.

## Marcoses face new charges in America

NEW YORK, March 11. (Agencies): A federal grand jury has charged former Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, with illegally funneling an additional \$77 million into the United States.  
The new allegations were outlined yesterday against the Marcoses in a superseding racketeering indictment, which also dropped one of their co-defendants.  
The Marcoses, living in exile in Honolulu since fleeing the Philippines three years ago, were indicted for an alleged racketeering conspiracy in October 1988.  
That indictment, which named eight co-defendants — although not all were charged with racketeering — as well as a California bank, accused the Marcoses of plundering more than \$100 million from their homeland's treasury to buy choice Manhattan real estate and expensive artworks.  
**Accused**  
The new allegations, while not adding any more counts to the six-count indictment, accused the Marcoses and other co-conspirators of fraudulently bringing an additional \$77 million into this country.  
Some \$65 million of that amount allegedly was stolen from the Philippines. The source of the additional \$12 million was not explained in the latest indictment.  
"I don't know how this helps or hurts the government's case. I suppose they're refining the charges because they suppose the leading defendant will not be available," said Marcos attorney John Tighe.  
The defence has contended that Marcos, 71, who suffers from heart, lung and kidney ailments, is dying. He remains hospitalised in Honolulu.  
"We are as prepared as ever to defend against the charges in the superseding indictment," said Tighe.  
In Philippines, the Communist New People's Army (NPA) today claimed responsibility for the slaying of a prominent businessman outside the US Clark Air Base, accusing him of using CIA money to organise anti-rebel groups.  
The NPA also named the victim, Remigio Nepomuceno, forced women into prostitution, murdered a student leader 17 years ago and committed three cases of rape.  
The charges, contained in a statement released to reporters, were unsubstantiated.

## Vincennes skipper's wife escapes death

'Act of foreign-backed' terrorism

SAN DIEGO, March 11. (Agencies): US Navy authorities have tightened security after a bomb attack on the wife of the captain of the USS Vincennes which shot down an Iranian airliner in the Gulf with the loss of 290 lives.  
The stepped-up security followed the blast yesterday that ripped apart a mini-van driven by Sharon Rogers, wife of Captain Will Rogers, whose warship destroyed the Iran Air jet in July.  
Investigators say the bombing could have been in revenge for the shooting down of the Airbus.  
Police took Rogers and his wife, who was uninjured, to an undisclosed location, believing they might be targets of further attacks.  
The Vincennes fired on the Airbus in what naval authorities said was a mistaken belief that it was an attacking Iranian F-14 fighter.



Investigators check the van destroyed by the bomb. (inset) Will Rogers and Sharon. (Reuter wirephoto)

**Security**  
Officials tightened security at all installations in San Diego, home to a number of naval stations, and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents began a probe into the incident.  
At the scene of the explosion on a busy suburban street in San Diego, the charred skeleton of the mini-van was still jammed into the tarmac and FBI spokesman Gene Riehl said the incident was being treated as "an act of domestic terrorism."  
"We certainly do not rule out the potential of retribution against Captain Rogers," said Thomas Hughes, special agent in charge of the FBI in San Diego.  
Police said the remains of what appeared to be a pipe bomb or a plastic explosive were found in the ruins of the mini-van's engine.

Mrs Rogers, a teacher who was on her way to school, had stopped her white Toyota mini-van at a red light in the San Diego suburb of La Jolla when an explosion occurred. The scene was less than a mile (km) from the family's home.  
She jumped out of the mini-van before it burst into flames and ran up an embankment to ask building workers for help.  
A second and much bigger explosion destroyed the mini-van, police said.  
Bruce Hoffman, a terrorism expert on the research staff of the Rand Corp., a California think-tank, said there was "a strong likelihood" the explosion was an act of foreign-backed terrorism because of who the target was.  
"Whether anyone will claim credit for it remains to be seen," Hoffman said. "Only half the terrorist acts around the world have anyone claiming credit for them."  
Hoffman, who specialises in both Middle East and domestic terrorism at the prestigious think-tank, said: "In the past two years we have seen an indication of an upsurge of foreign-backed terrorism in the United States."  
"Terrorists in the past seemed to feel that there were enough American targets abroad for them to attack that they just didn't have to come here. This may change that equation."  
The United States may delay moving four Navy ships from the Gulf because of suspected Iranian involvement in the attack on Sharon, US television reported.

## Kuwait planning to set up real estate funds

**By Jadranka Porter**  
Arab Times staff  
KUWAIT may set up real estate funds — a new investment instrument aimed at boosting local investment opportunities to curb the outflow of funds, analysts in Kuwait said.  
Details of the scheme which is reportedly being studied by Kuwait's Stock Exchange technical office have not been announced. Kuwait's commerce and industry minister indicated last week that new instruments may be in the pipeline. Investment analysts in Kuwait linked the minister's statement to the funds plan.  
**Mutual**  
The funds would attract individual investors with insufficient funds to buy property, one analyst said. They will form part of general investment mutual funds also

currently under study, said Kuwait's leading economist Jassim Al Sadoun.  
Investors will be able to buy units and have them registered at the stock market, he said. "They will be able to buy and sell the units which will improve their liquidity," he added.  
If properly executed the scheme will bring order to the real estate market which currently knows few rules and regulations, Sadoun and other analysts said.  
**Issues**  
Although they commended the idea of the funds the analysts also expressed some reservations.  
"The problem with the real estate market in Kuwait is that it is small and the new scheme may add some inflationary pressures on the existing properties," said one investment source.

He said the success of the scheme vastly depends on the way it is put into effect.  
"It depends on the number of funds and participants," he said.  
In his view Kuwait is one big laboratory where new ideas are tested on the public. "We have bright ideas but we blow them when putting them into practice," he said.  
He cited the example of bond issues saying that a hike in interest rates last December and an absence of the secondary market dealt a sharp blow to the bond market.  
Sadoun agreed that a rise in interest rates adversely affected the real estate, bond and stock markets and ran somewhat contrary to the government plan to encourage investors to buy local assets.  
He said the real estate funds scheme could work if run by a competent management team. "If we just repeat what we did in the past it would be a disaster," he said.

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○ کراچی میں فسادات کے بعد گرفتار کیا گیا  
○ خوزیری روٹی جاسے نجیب کی امریکا اور روس سے اپیل  
○ سکھ اتما پسندوں نے کیونسٹر ہنگامہ مچا کر دیا  
○ پاکستان نے نڈی لینڈ کو حاکموں سے ہرا دیا

**WEATHER**  
TEMPERATURE will be around normal with light to moderate north-westerly wind and some clouds will appear.  
State of sea: slight to moderate  
High water: 3.00 am, 2.00 pm  
Low water: 9.00 am, 10.00 pm  
Sunrise: 6.01 am  
Sunset: 5.55 pm  
Maximum temperatures recorded:  
Kuwait: 25°C 77°F  
Ahmedi: 23°C 73°F  
Fahala: 17°C 63°F  
Minimum temperatures recorded:  
Kuwait: 16°C 61°F  
Ahmedi: 17°C 63°F  
Fahala: 23°C 73°F  
Maximum humidity recorded:  
Kuwait: 79 per cent  
Ahmedi: 51 per cent  
Fahala: 53 per cent

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## Pollution conference agrees on UN role

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, March 11. (AP): Pollution that destroys the earth's protective shield or contributes to the warming of the climate would be policed by the United Nations under an accord to be signed today by political and governmental leaders from 24 nations.

Under the terms of the agreement, the UN would have to rely on voluntary compliance with its efforts to control pollution, according to a Western diplomat who spoke with the

Associated Press on condition that he was not identified. According to the diplomat, the document also contained a "compromise solution" on who should shoulder most of the financial burden of cleaning up the atmosphere.

The agreement was scheduled for signing today at the Peace Palace at The Hague, home of the World Court.

The source said the document did not specify whether there should be a new UN body to fight

atmospheric pollution or whether the organisation should beef up the Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

**Proposal**  
The UN would be asked to "develop instruments and define standards to enhance or guarantee the protection of the atmosphere and monitor compliance," the diplomat quoted The Hague document as saying.

He added details of the

proposal would be worked out in the next few months and said a full "international convention" on atmospheric pollution was expected to be signed by late October.

At issue during the conference were the gradual depletion of the delicate ozone shield that protects the earth from cancer-causing solar radiation and the rise in global temperatures known as the "greenhouse effect."

## Test flight of Stealth delayed

WASHINGTON, March 11. (Agencies): The first flight test of the \$500-million B-2 Stealth bomber will be delayed until the late spring or early summer because of "a number of typical glitches," the Air Force announced today.

The test flight of the new radar-evading bomber, which resembles a big black wing or boomerang, had been tentatively scheduled for January.

But a brief Air Force statement yesterday said "an aggregation of minor system checkout problems" would delay the test flight until the "late spring-early summer time frame."

"What we had was some minor problems, which are normal during this type of thing," an Air Force spokesman said. "During the normal checkout of the aircraft we found a number of typical glitches, in hydraulics and seals," and other systems.

## Bush names Cheney as defence secretary

WASHINGTON, March 11. (Reuters): President Bush, moving past the political turmoil surrounding his first choice to head the defence department, predicts "clear sailing" for his nomination of Richard Cheney as defence secretary.

Moments after Bush's announcement yesterday, the Senate Armed Services Committee said it would begin confirmation hearings on Cheney, a 48-year-old congressman from Wyoming, next week.

"I believe it will go very fast and I believe that it will have smooth sailing" before the Senate, Bush told reporters, adding that he hoped "to accelerate the clearance process, and get that moving ... too much time has been wasted."

With a two-week recess looming in mid-March, a final vote in the Senate was not expected before April.

**Debate**

The Senate on Thursday rejected Bush's first choice, John Tower, following days of bitter



Cheney

debate over the former senator's financial ties to defence contractors and allegations involving heavy drinking and womanising. Cheney, first elected to the House of Representatives in 1978, has been involved in budgetary and intelligence issues in his role as one of the top Republican leaders in Congress.

## Nagasaki atomic bombardier dies at 70

HOUSTON, March 11. (Reuters): The American bombardier who dropped the atomic bomb that devastated the Japanese city of Nagasaki in August 1945 has died at the age of 70, a hospital spokesman said.

Kermit Beahan died on Thursday, said the spokeswoman for St John Hospital here. The cause of death was not released.

Beahan was the bombardier aboard the plane that dropped the bomb christened "Fat Man" on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

The blast was the second use of an atomic weapon in war. It came three days after the United States bombed Hiroshima.

Five days after the Nagasaki bombing, Japan surrendered, ending World War II.

Beahan retired from military service in 1965 and then worked at the Johnson Space Centre here.

He is survived by his wife and three children.

His oldest son, also named Kermit Beahan, said he died of heart failure after having had surgery, the nature of which was being withheld, on Monday.

The son, a captain in the US Air Force based in Hawaii, said of his father: "He was very mission-oriented. He talked about the event always in a factual manner. He didn't get real emotional about it."

The Houston Post said yesterday that in interviews over the years Beahan had maintained the Nagasaki bombing was justified as a means of ending the war without even greater bloodshed.

However, Beahan also advocated the abolition of atomic weapons, the Post said.

## Unrest subsides in Tibet

# Chinese troops in control of Lhasa

BEIJING, March 11. (Reuters): Chinese troops appeared to be firmly in control of Lhasa today, as unrest subsided in the Tibetan capital and residents reported fewer arrests and no gunfire.

"Many arrests yesterday ... today better," one Tibetan said in one of the few telephone calls connected to Lhasa today, two days after virtually all foreigners were expelled from the region.

Lhasa was racked this week by three days of separatist riots which subsided when martial law went into force at midnight on Tuesday. Official accounts say 16 people died in the violence, which began last Sunday, but doctors in Tibet put the figure at 30 and Tibetans say 60 died.

**Unaware**  
Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament, was quoted by state radio today as saying that martial law had been "entirely necessary" and that it was supported by the overwhelming majority of Tibetans.

Lhasa residents reached by telephone said they were unaware of any shooting by police or stone-throwing by separatists today.

One resident said monasteries on the outskirts of Lhasa remained officially closed, as China sought to defuse any threat of further demonstrations which might follow yesterday's 30th anniversary of the abortive 1959 uprising against Chinese rule.

The official China News Service said late yesterday more than 1,000 soldiers were patrolling the streets of Lhasa, and mentioned a one-km-long (half-mile-long) convoy of 72 military vehicles carrying "fully armed troops."

**Impression**

It quoted a spokesman for the regional government as saying the heavy military presence would frighten any separatists waiting for an opportunity to resume protests.

In another sign that Beijing wishes to give the impression that



A group of Tibetan protesters chant as they try to break through the police cordon during a protest in New Delhi on Friday. About 1,500 Tibetans took part in a demonstration marking the 30th anniversary of an aborted uprising in Tibet. (Reuters wirephoto)

peace is being restored in Lhasa, the news service said today that elementary and secondary schools were "enthusiastically preparing to resume classes as soon as possible."

In an unusual move the Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned representatives of all members of the European Economic Community.

Apparently upset at the issue of Tibetan human rights being raised in the European Parliament this week, the ministry told the diplomats that it considered such action interference in China's internal affairs.

**Pushed**

Beijing also delivered a stern warning that tough measures would be taken to prevent chaos not only in Tibet but also against political dissidents elsewhere

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Life turns sour

SYRACUSE, Sicily, March 11. (Reuters): A man aged 90 and his 70-year-old wife have separated a year after eloping to get married, according to Italian newspapers.

The newspapers quoted Giuseppina Scandura today as saying she had packed her bags and gone back to her own home because married life with Alfio Fiamma had been "13 months of hell."

The Sicilian couple, both previously widowed, made front-page news in Italy last year when they ran away to marry because their children opposed the match.

### Plane crash kills 8

LIMA, March 11. (AP): A small air taxi crashed into a two-storey building in a Lima suburb yesterday, killing eight American tourists and the Peruvian crew, the US embassy said today.

The plane smashed into a partially constructed building in heavy fog shortly before dusk yesterday. Witnesses said the engines were sputtering before the plane hit into building, which belongs to the University of San Martin de Porras.

A university dean who was visiting the work site was injured in the crash and hospitalized, police said.

### US couple arrested

MEXICO CITY, March 11. (Reuters): Police arrested a US couple in the Mexican border town of Matamoros after catching them stark naked and making love on a main residential street, the official Notimex news agency said.

Notimex said the couple was arrested by Matamoros police as they made love on the main street of the Jardin residential neighbourhood on Thursday night.

### Comic relief

LONDON, March 11. (AP): Britain's love affair with plastic red noses raised millions of dollars for charity for the second year in a row, organisers said today.

Millions of Britons donned the clown-like protruberances yesterday and put them on cars, planes, mountaintops and statues as part of some 50,000 fund-raising events, capped by a seven-hour Red Nose Day television spectacular.

### Space shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 11. (AP): Discovery's countdown was put on hold for seven hours today, but NASA said the delay should not affect the space shuttle's scheduled launch on Monday with a crew of five.

Most of the holdup was blamed on winds gusting up to 30 miles (48 kilometres) per hour that buffeted the launch pad yesterday and prevented workers from sealing up the engine compartment and removing work platforms.

### Edward honoured

LONDON, March 11. (AP): Queen Elizabeth II gave her youngest son, Prince Edward, a special 25th birthday present yesterday — his first royal honour.

The Queen made him a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order, an order of chivalry instituted in 1896 by Queen Victoria to reward services to the royal family. Recipients are chosen by the sovereign.

### Largest solar flare

HOLLOMAN Air Force Base, New Mexico, March 11. (AP): The latest in a series of solar flares was 36 times the size of earth — possibly the largest ever recorded — with the potential to disrupt radio and telephone transmissions, astronomers said.

The solar flare extended about 70,000 miles (112,000 kilometres) into space on Thursday, said researchers at Sacramento Peak, just east of Holloman and Alamogordo.

### Crackdown on riot

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, March 11. (Reuters): Striking miners defying a military show of strength in Kosovo faced a further crackdown today, the anniversary of bloody nationalist riots in 1981 in which at least nine people died.

As tanks rumbled through shabby mining villages in front of gypsy women with babes in arms officials vowed to make it illegal to stay away from work.

"Temporary measures and compulsory work orders will be served to almost every mine in the province," Kosovo's regional Prime Minister Nazmi Mustafa told reporters.

### Doorman killed

BELFAST, March 11. (UPI): Two gunmen opened fire yesterday on a tavern in Roman Catholic West Belfast, killing the bar's doorman and slightly wounding a second man, authorities said.

Less than a mile (1.6 km) away and about 30 minutes later, a man was shot and wounded at a gas station, police said. It was not known if the incidents were related.

## Dhaka troops on alert against attack

DHAKA, March 11. (AP): Bangladesh placed troops on alert along its border with India to guard against expected attacks by Buddhist rebel tribesmen, military sources said today.

### Border

The sources in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in southeastern Bangladesh said they had received reports that rebels from the Chakma tribe were planning raids from India.

India has repeatedly denied

the rebels have bases on its side of the border.


The Bangladeshi sources, who were contacted by telephone and spoke on condition of anonymity, also said India had placed its own military troops on alert along the border.

An Indian government spokesman in New Delhi called the report "a load of rubbish." He spoke on condition of anonymity.

The rebels have been fighting the Bangladeshi government in

an effort to win autonomy for the region and push out Muslim settlers. More than 3,000 people have been killed since the revolt began in 1974.

On Feb 28, the Bangladeshi government passed legislation to give the Hill Tracts limited autonomy in an effort to end the insurgency. Under the new law, residents would elect local councils with the powers to administer and develop the region, appoint police and maintain law and order.



# CENTRAL BANK OF KUWAIT

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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- 3. DUE DATE :** Wednesday 14/6/1989
- 4. OFFERING PERIOD:**  
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- 5. ALLOTMENT:** Wednesday 15/3/1989
- 6. DELIVERY OF BILLS:**  
After one week following the date of submitting the application.
- 7. The Provisions of this Issue shall be subject to the Rules and Conditions stipulated in the Announcement for Subscription in Issue No. (1) for Treasury Bills, published in the Local Newspapers of Saturday, November 21, 1987 and in the Official Gazette (Kuwait Al-Yaum) No.1746 issued Sunday, November 22, 1987.**

## Curfew imposed in parts of Karachi

KARACHI, March 11. (Reuters): Authorities called in troops and imposed a curfew in parts of Karachi last night after ethnic riots killed two people and wounded four, police said.

The government said troops were called in to help restore order in at least seven localities around the city and the curfew was clamped on two suburbs.

Violence flared during a demonstration calling for a boycott of Pakistan's largest circulation newspaper, Jang.

The boycott call was made by the Mohajir National Movement, which represents mohajir immigrants from India, to protest at what it said was poor coverage of the wedding of Karachi's mayor, Farooq Sattar.

Police said one of the victims was a 16-year-old boy, killed when assailants in a jeep sprayed bullets at the crowd of 50 demonstrators.

## Two politicians killed in Punjab violence

NEW DELHI, March 11. (UPI): Sikh extremists shot and killed a ranking member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party and a Communist Party leader in less than 24 hours, the Press Trust of India news agency said today.

The news agency quoted K.P.S. Gill, director general of police in the northern state of Punjab, as blaming Sikh extremists for the death of the two political leaders in the northern state.

Sikh extremists since 1983 have been waging a violent campaign to establish an independent theocratic state called "Khalistan," in Punjab. More than 5,000 people have been killed in the campaign.

The Press Trust of India quoted the senior police official as saying Sikh militants shot and killed Gajjan Singh, a state leader of the Communist Party of India, this morning when the victim was going to his wheat field in

Kalake village in Amritsar district, about 250 miles (400 km) northwest of New Delhi.

The news agency said Singh reported the attackers, whose numbers were not known, escaped.

The news agency also reported Suraj Prakash Malhotra, a leader of the Congress (I) Party and former president of the Ropar municipal committee, was shot dead by Sikh extremists last night in his home at Nagal Chowk in Ropar district, 170 miles (275 km) north of New Delhi.

The victim's son Sandip Malhotra was wounded in the attack and was hospitalised.

Sikh extremists allege they need a separate Sikh state because members of their faith, who make up two per cent of India's more than 800 million people, are discriminated against by the Indian government.



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## MIDEAST

### MIDEAST BRIEFS

#### Yaqub Khan in Iran

NICOSIA, March 11, (Reuters): Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has arrived in Tehran for talks before the ministerial meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference on Monday in Riyadh, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

IRNA, received in Nicosia, said after Khan was greeted by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati at Tehran's Mehrabad airport he described the time of his visit to Iran as "sensitive." The agency gave no details.

#### Military co-operation

DAMASCUS, March 11, (Reuters): Syrian Defence Minister Major-General Mustafa Tlas today met his South Yemeni counterpart Colonel Saleh Obaid Ahmed to discuss military co-operation, diplomats said. Obaid who arrived in Damascus yesterday, told reporters his visit was aimed at promoting the defence and co-operation between the Armies of Syria and South Yemen.

#### Arens to meet Bush

WASHINGTON, March 11, (AP): Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens will meet with President Bush on Monday to discuss the Middle East peace efforts and other issues of interest to the region, the White House announced.

Arens will also meet with Secretary of State James Baker and with members of Congress during his three-day trip to Washington, said White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater.

#### Polis hurdle removed

TUNIS, March 11, (Reuters): Tunisia's Islamic militants have cleared the next hurdle to a strong showing in next month's general elections, the first real test of how far President Zine El Abidine intends to go towards introducing full democracy.

Party lists of candidates also show that the next parliament will be radically different from its predecessor, even if the ruling Rassemblement Constitutionnel Democratique (RCD) wins all the seats.

#### Earthquake aid

MOSCOW, March 11, (KUNA): The PLO has offered 20,000 roubles as assistance to the victims of the earthquake that hit Tadzhikistan last January, the Soviet news agency Tass reported last night.

Tass said that the PLO representative in Moscow Nabil Amr has handed a check of the sum of the permanent representative of the Tadzhik government to the Soviet Council of Ministers Serajeddin Nasr Eddinov.



#### Turkish protest

TURKISH policemen arrest a militant after crowds of chanting Muslims marched in three Turkish cities protesting at a court ban on Islamic-style headscarves being worn at universities. "Muslims stand together," shouted the protesters near Istanbul's imposing Beyazit Mosque.

#### Human rights worker freed

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 11, (UPI): Israel has released from detention a Palestinian human rights worker, who was declared a "prisoner of conscience" by Amnesty International while imprisoned four years ago, a West Bank human rights organization said today.

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, at least nine Palestinians were wounded by Army gunfire or rubber bullets, state-run Israeli radio reported.

An Army spokesman had reports of two wounded in Gaza city. In the West Bank town of Ramallah, a gasoline bomb was thrown at an Army patrol, but no one was injured, he said.

#### Bush's help sought

DHAKA, March 11, (Reuters): PLO leader Yasser Arafat urged President George Bush today not to hesitate and to help Palestinians achieve independence.

"We are not asking for the moon. We are simply asking for international legitimacy to be implemented," Arafat told a news conference.

"President Bush must shake off his hesitancy and formulate a policy for peace," he said at the end of a 24-hour visit to Bangladesh.



Afghan mujahedeen on guard as their Prime Minister Abdul Rasul Sayyaf (inset) addresses reporters inside Afghanistan. (Reuters radiophoto)

## PLO preparing constitution

Mideast conference next year

By Lima Al Khalafawi

A TOP Palestinian official says the Palestine Liberation Organisation is currently working on a constitution for the provisional government of the Palestinian independent state that will be open to all the Palestinians in the world. But he said, "We will not accept any condition concerning this issue." He added that all the Palestinians have the right to return to their homeland in accordance with the UN Resolution 193.

The Deputy Speaker of the Palestine National Council and the Fatah representatives to the Gulf and Kuwait, Salim Al Zonoun, also told the Arab Times that the first round of the international conference would be held later this year but would be restricted to the five permanent members of the Security Council while the next round would be held sometimes next year that would be attended by all concerned parties.

#### Opposition

Israel is the only party which refuses to sit at the negotiating table alongside the Palestine Liberation Organisation Zonoun said, adding that all regional problems in the world included the wars had been settled only through the negotiations. Zonoun noted that Israel has been calling on almost all the Arab countries to negotiate the Middle East peace but refused to adopt the similar position with the PLO which is the sole legitimate representative of all the Palestinian people.

He claimed that the majority of the Israelis favour negotia-



tions with the PLO, according to a recent opinion poll. "The intifada has made the majority of the Israelis to understand the crux of the Palestinian problem."

Concerning the Muslim-Christian representation in the proposed Palestinian government Zonoun said: "We in Palestine never felt or faced such a sectarian issue as we always lived in harmony. This question never aroused and in all the governments in Palestine even before and during the British mandate, there were Christian members."

The PLO executive committee also has Christian members. Zonoun said a provisional government will be declared when the date is set for an international peace conference. The provisional government will also announce the Palestinian delegation to take part in the peace conference. He said the level of the Palestinian delegation to the conference will depend upon the level of other delegations.

Zonoun criticised the US position in the United Nations for blocking a move to admit Palestine as a full member in the UN. He said that this requires the

approval of the UN Security Council, where US can deny this by vetoing any resolution. But he said there are attempts being currently carried by Soviet Union and some European countries to try and change the US position.

About the aid to the Palestinians under Israeli occupation, Zonoun said that in spite of all the Israeli measures against banks, and exchange offices to block aid flow to the Palestinians the PLO is successfully providing not less than \$750,000 every day to the occupied territories.

Zonoun denied that there are any differences between the unified national leadership of the intifada and the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas). He added that although there are different views on some issues, both stand on the same platform to fight against the Israeli occupiers.

#### Reconciliation

The official said that Soviet Union recently exerted some efforts to bring about a reconciliation in the Syrian-Palestinian relations but these efforts lead to nothing as the Syrian leadership is still against the PLO leadership. He announced that PLO is trying with the Soviet Union to arrange a meeting of the five Arab frontline countries, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the PLO to create a five member committee to adopt a unified stand in the peace conference. He added that the Soviet Union refused to resume diplomatic relations with Israel until it agrees to hold the international peace conference where the PLO will take part.

## US diplomats were spying: Syria

DAMASCUS, March 11, (AP): The Syrian Foreign Ministry said that two American diplomats who were briefly detained last week by Palestinian guerrillas had been photographing a Palestinian camp.

Their captors, the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, said the diplomats were working for the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Foreign Ministry statement said that Col. Clifford Ward, a military attaché at the US embassy in Damascus, and his assistant Maj. Peter Seegel, were caught shooting pictures of a PFLP-GC camp outside the Syrian capital.

The statement said PFLP-GC guerrillas detained the two diplomats because they were in a forbidden zone and carried maps and cameras equipped with zoom lenses.

"PFLP-GC guards arrested them while filming ... but the Foreign Ministry called the United States' Ambassador Edward Djerejian and turned over the two men to him, unharmed," the statement added.

The group issued a statement saying the two claimed they were Canadian Embassy officials when they were arrested for shooting pictures of one of the group's camps, 40 kilometres outside Damascus.

## Rushdie row helping revolution, says Iran

NICOSIA, March 11, (AP): Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said in an audience with Ayatollah Khomeini today that Iran's opposition to the novel The Satanic Verses is helping export the Islamic revolution.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, quoted Rafsanjani as saying: "A new door has been opened in the confrontation between Islam and the devious trends in the world and we are witnessing in a way the export of the revolution all over the world."

IRNA said Rafsanjani made the remarks in an audience with Khomeini at the Jamaran mosque in the northern Tehran suburb where the 88-year-old revolutionary patriarch lives. Khomeini did not speak, IRNA said.

Iran is ready to halt trade with Britain and cut diplomatic relations with West Germany if European ambassadors do not

return to Tehran, Iranian sources said today.

The Iranian Parliament had decided on further action against the European Economic Community (EEC) because of its support for Rushdie, the sources added.

EEC countries recalled their heads of mission from Tehran in protest against Khomeini's call last month for Muslims to kill Rushdie.

Iran severed diplomatic relations with Britain on Tuesday after London failed to denounce Rushdie and withdraw its condemnation of Khomeini's death threat as demanded by Tehran.

Iran would wait a while to consider further EEC action, said the sources who are close to senior Iranian parliamentarians.

The sources said West Germany would be the target if there was another break in relations as it had been hawkish in calling for economic sanctions against Iran unless Tehran withdrew the death threat.

## Gulf peace talks may be delayed

UNITED NATIONS, March 11, (Reuters): The Ramadan fast that begins in April could delay a new prolonged round of Gulf peace talks that the United Nations hoped to arrange by the end of this month, a senior negotiator said.

After consultations this past week with representatives of Iran and Iraq, Jan Eliasson, the UN special representative, told reporters that another preparatory session might be necessary prior to a ministerial session.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed last month at a joint meeting with foreign ministers Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran and Tariq Aziz of Iraq that they hold talks in New York under his auspices in the latter part of March.

"I don't want to go into the date options, but several alternatives have been discussed," Eliasson, who is Sweden's chief UN delegate, said last night.

## 887 to contest Iraqi elections

BAGHDAD, March 11, (AP): The government today said 887 candidates will run in the general elections April 1 for a National Assembly.

A list released by the government election organisation committee showed that only one senior Baath Party member, one minister and few senior party and government officials have registered as candidates. There are 51 women running.

The election for the 255 seat assembly, the Iraqi Parliament formed in 1980, were postponed twice. It was originally scheduled for August 3 last year.

But after Iran accepted a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire in the Gulf war, the ruling Revolutionary Command Council postponed the vote until March 3.

The election, the third ever, was postponed again to allow more independent candidates to run.

In the last election, held in the middle of the 8-year war with Iran, 740 candidates ran, including 46 women.

# Mujahedeen cabinet meets

Heavy fighting in Jalalabad

SHEWAI, Afghanistan, March 11, (Agencies): An Afghan rebel government formed to replace the communist regime in Kabul met inside the country yesterday as fierce fighting raged for control of a strategic eastern city.

Only 10 of the 168 current members of the rebel administration were present at the largely symbolic meeting, held in the Shewai rebel training camp southeast of Kabul and only eight miles from Pakistan, where the guerrillas are based.

"From today, our government has begun its work inside Afghanistan," Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, the prime minister of the interim government, told a news conference.

The meeting was held as rebel sources reported a fifth day of heavy fighting at the govern-

ment-held eastern city of Jalalabad, where rebels on Thursday claimed to have captured the airport and the old part of the city.

The sources reported heavy air bombardment yesterday by government forces against guerrilla-held positions and said the resistance fired rockets at the city, causing massive fires.

#### Victory

Jalalabad's fall would be the most important victory by the rebels in their 10-year-old war against the communist regime in Kabul and would deal a powerful blow to the morale of forces of President Najibullah following the withdrawal of Soviet troops backing his government.

The guerrillas control between 80 and 95 per cent of Afghanistan, but have refrained from

attacking major cities in recent months in part to allow troops to withdraw unhindered.

Sayyaf said that "cities that have not so far been attacked for one reason or another will fall very soon. I hope our next (cabinet) meeting will be in one of those cities."

He said a commission would be appointed soon to draw up a new constitution for the country, which would then be approved by an elected council.

He also repeated appeals for foreign countries to recognise the alternative government. Saudi Arabia on Thursday became the first nation to grant official status to the rebel government.

President Najibullah, warning that the current fighting in his country could spread into major conflict, sent messages to

world leaders yesterday asking for their help.

"The problem of Pakistan interference and help (to the anti-government mujahedeen rebels) with advisers, commandos, militia and weapons brings the danger of a major conflict," Najibullah wrote in identical letters to President Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Najibullah made no direct reference to mujahedeen claims to have captured the airport of the eastern city of Jalalabad, their primary objective in the fighting since it was chosen as a provisional capital for the interim government they proclaimed last month in Pakistan.

He also sent separate messages to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Islamic Conference Organisation.

## OIC foreign ministers to discuss thorny issues

MANAMA, March 11, (AP): Foreign ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Conference are to convene a 4-day meeting in Saudi Arabia starting Monday, with the Salman Rushdie controversy and a bid for recognition by the Afghan provisional government expected to dominate the agenda.

The OIC groups 45 nations and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Experts from the 45 nations met today in the Saudi capital Riyadh to discuss a 60-item agenda covering a wide range of topics.

They include the Palestinian intifadah or uprising, Israel's nuclear capability and ways of combatting international terrorism.

The Jeddah-based OIC Secretary-General, Hamed Al Gabid, told reporters the Rushdie affair has been put forward at the request of a member state he did not identify.

Observers said it was Iran, whose spiritual leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, was reported to have dispatched hit squads

to England to carry out a "death edict" against the Indian-born British author for his controversial novel "The Satanic Verses."

The novel was widely denounced as an insult to Islam. With the exception of Iran, all Muslim governments who reviled Rushdie and England for the detested book stopped short of demanding his head.

Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, they said, is expected to lead his country's delegation to the conference, despite the lack of diplomatic ties between Riyadh and Tehran.

"The Satanic Verses" has already precipitated a face-off between revolutionary Iran and the West, with 14 nations recalling their top diplomats from Tehran for consultations and Iran severing newly established ties with Britain.

The Iranians have contended that publishing "The Satanic Verses" was the harbinger of a "concerted cultural conspiracy" by Europe against the Islamic faith.



#### Wrestling match

Two Sudanese teenagers engage in a wrestling match "Kordofan" style in a public gathering near Khartoum. Every Friday this event takes place. In spite of a political crisis in the country, people still gather for one of their favourite pastimes. (Reuters radiophoto)

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## Premier presides over housing council meeting

KUWAIT, March 11. (KUNA): His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah today presided over a meeting for the Supreme Housing Council and reviewed a report on housing plans.

The report prepared by a specialised committee proposes actions for curtailing the waiting period for citizens to obtain government-financed housing, the council's secretary Dr Ibrahim Majed Al Shaheen said after the meeting.

The meeting also debated a report on the 1990-95 plan of the National Housing Authority, he added.

The report discusses the details of housing units to be offered by the authority but the meeting decided to put off endorsement of the plan until arrangements for provision of land plots were completed, the secretary said.

## Philippines embassy corrigendum

THE Philippines embassy wishes to amend the second paragraph of the press release which appeared in this newspaper on February 27.

Accordingly, the second paragraph should read:

"The embassy wishes to discourage income-tax payments in cash dollars."

Payment in Kuwaiti Dinars in cash will be appreciated. Tax can also be paid in dollar cheques drawn on US bank payable to the Philippine embassy in Kuwait.

To facilitate medical personnel to file their income tax returns, staff of the Philippines embassy will be visiting the following:

Regal Hotel Recreation Area ... March 14  
Jahra Hotel Sitting Room ... March 21.

Please contact the embassy for any further information.

## Former Egyptian minister arrives

KUWAIT, March 11. (KUNA): Former Egyptian Deputy Premier and Education Minister Dr Mustafa Hilmi arrived here today on a one-week visit to Kuwait.

An official source at the Higher Education Ministry said that Hilmi was invited here for consultations on the Higher Education Ministry's organisational and structural affairs.

The source added that the ministry's consultative committee will meet with Hilmi on Tuesday for discussing the ministry's various affairs.

## Farwaniya Governorate headquarters in Ardiya

THE headquarters of the Farwaniya Governorate is currently under construction at Ardiya, according to a government official.

In an interview with a local magazine, the governor, Sheikh Ahmed Al Himoud Al Sabah, was quoted as saying that sub-departments for traffic, passports and immigration will be established in the governorate to ease the pressure in the central departments.

## Medical services praised

# Smokers will soon pay more: Razzak

By Mahmoud Morsi

KUWAIT is committed to implementing the decision of the health ministers of the Gulf states to raise customs charges on tobacco and cigarettes to 50 per cent, Minister of Public Health Dr Abdul Razzak Al Abdul Razzak has said. This decision, taken during the last meeting of the GCC ministers in Kuwait, called for applying the increase before April 7, 1989, to coincide with World Health Day. The Council of Ministers approved the decision and its implementation, he added.

The customs charge on tobacco products is one way to promote the anti-smoking campaign in Kuwait and the Gulf, the minister explained, since it will force smokers to think more about their habit before buying, or even force them to reduce their smoking. Among the other means of promoting the campaign is to increase public awareness about the dangers of smoking, the minister added.

## Medical services

He also praised Kuwait's progress in the field of medicine and said that Kuwait is one of the most advanced countries in the Middle East in specialised medical services. The country's organ transplant programme has been very successful, especially for kidneys, he said.

Razzak said that Kuwait now has highly advanced and well-equipped medical centres specialised in delicate fields such as cancer treatment, neurology, and others. Two more specialised centres — one for digestive disorders and the other for plastic surgery — are on the way.

## Personnel

The ministry is also giving great attention to fighting the killer disease AIDS, Razzak said, adding that a National Committee for Fighting AIDS has been set up. The committee is comprised of doctors, lawyers, religious scholars and representatives from the Ministries of the Interior, Education, and Foreign Affairs. The committee has been entrusted with the task of working out a plan to fight AIDS and to prepare studies and research to help in raising awareness about the disease, the official added.

The minister admitted that the percentage of Kuwaiti doctors in

the Ministry of Health is low — only about 22.7 per cent of the total. He attributed this to the fact that medical education in Kuwait is relatively new, and that the country has witnessed a huge expansion in its medical services in the past few years which has in turn necessitated the acquisition of many new medical personnel. But, he said, the ministry and the government are taking measures to increase the number of Kuwaiti doctors in the ministry.

Razzak went on to say that while Kuwaitis account for only 7.5 per cent of the ministry's nurses, this can be attributed to the fact that Kuwaiti girls do not opt for this profession. The Ministry of Health, in co-operation with the General Authority for Applied Education and Training, has plans to improve nursing education and encourage Kuwaiti girls to join the Nursing Institute, he said.

## AIDS committee plan

KUWAIT National Anti-AIDS Committee has instituted a working plan to combat the fatal disease AIDS through tightening control over workings of the blood bank, according to a senior Kuwaiti expert.

Speaking on this world-wide issue, Dr Kazem Bebbhani said that blood transfusion operations and import of blood from abroad are the main factors for the spread of disease.

The disease is also transmitted medically in poor countries through the reuse of throw-away needles, the official said.

He disclosed that a draft-bill currently is under consideration for legal treatment of the AIDS virus and ways to protect society from the potential spread of this "fatal disease".

The official said that there were no Kuwaiti patients with AIDS. However, he admitted that 26 patients carried the virus.

Medically, the official said the virus takes about six-months to five-years to aggressively manifest itself. Thus, it is not feasible to undertake a comprehensive campaign to examine all people in Kuwait — leave aside a nationwide campaign.

He advocated the imperative of undertaking a serious and well thought-out awareness campaign designed to reach all levels of society in the reality of the "calamities and finality" of getting infected with the deadly AIDS virus.

## Boy murdered in Jahra

AN 18-year-old boy was murdered in Jahra early yesterday morning, according to Kuwaiti security personnel.

The victim has been identified as Adel A — non-Kuwaiti. The alleged murderer has been identified as Ali M, a 20-year-old

Kuwaiti. The murder weapon, a gun claimed to have been used in the murder has been seized by police. Investigations are under progress. No motive has yet been disclosed for the cause of the murder.



Young disabled boys and girls sing at the inauguration.

## Handicapped week inaugurated

KUWAIT, March 11. (KUNA): Handicapped people in Kuwait are receiving care and services comparable to many advanced countries, according to a senior Kuwaiti education expert today.

## Advancement

Kuwait University Deputy Dean of Education Faculty Dr Ahmed Abbas Abdullah told a gathering of people at the inauguration of A Week for the Advancement of the Handicapped that the state has given ample care to the disabled by allocating a portion of its wealth for the well-being of its handicapped citizens.

There are also challenges however that hinder the social advancement of the disabled, he pointed out, adding that launching of the week is one way of resolving these problems.

The week was inaugurated at Bayan Community Development Centre by Social Affairs Undersecretary, Issa Yassin who was deputising for Information Minister and Acting Social Affairs and Labour Minister Sheikh Mubarak Jaber Al Hamad.

## Play

Several high ranking officials of the Social Affairs and Labour Ministry attended the function.

Following the inauguration and the speech by Kuwait University's representative, a group of disabled boys and girls sang folklore and patriotic songs and staged a comic play which won enthusiastic applause.

Meanwhile, Assistant Undersecretary for Youth, Abdulrahman Almazroue told KUNA that HH the Crown Prince will next Saturday patronise a grand festival on the occasion of the week for the disabled.

The official suggested that public and private organisations should pool resources into joint programmes catering for the handicapped.

## Better marketing for local vegetables

THE Agricultural Products Company aims at serving producers and consumers through a comprehensive plan, according to a senior company official.

In an interview with a local daily, Jasem Ahmad Al Amir, the director of the Consumers Agricultural Products Company said complaints or suggestions received directly or through the media are constructively evaluated.

The company recently opened three retail vegetable stalls at

Hawalli, the Capital and Sulaibikhat. This step will improve services and provide a level of independence in marketing Kuwaiti vegetables, the official said.

He added that because of the limited capabilities of Shuwaikh Central Vegetables Market it was necessary to transfer Kuwaiti farm products to a location closest to all consumers. At the same time, it is an expansion in the number of distribution methods.

Amir said that it is Kuwait

Municipality who decides in which locations markets are to be established. Decisions may not always be to our satisfaction, but we respect them.

The company is currently conducting studies in the field of canning, drying and freezing surplus of products.

The company recently opened a new vegetable market behind Hawalli Passports Department in Rumaythiya, a similar market will soon open in Murqab near the Ministries Complex, and a third in Sabahiya, the Amir said.

## Officials denounce Rushdie

A NUMBER of officials and thinkers in Kuwait have strongly denounced the author of The Satanic Verses, Salman Rushdie, describing the book as a clear attempt to distort the image of Islam and stressing that the book could in no way be considered a work of literature, a local daily reported.

According to Undersecretary of Information Abdul Aziz Jaafar, the book did not originate from its author but from forces standing behind him. Jaafar called for a unified Islamic stand against firms publishing the book. The author cannot be considered as a normal man, he said, but only as a madman motivated by the devil.

## Response

Jaafar added that the best way to respond to the book was to ignore it, as it has really been given a far greater importance than it deserves. The book should be banned and its true intentions unveiled, he said.

Assistant Undersecretary for Censorship, Press and Culture Hamad Al Roumi described the book as disgusting and obscene. He said that because of this and as the book contains no reasonable material that can be discussed, there is no way to debate the

book or its author. Roumi described Kuwait's stand in banning the book and all other works published by its publisher as the appropriate response.

The book is totally involved in attacking Islam without the use of any scientific, logical or historical methodology, Roumi said. He expressed wonder at how the book and its author have won over Western sympathies despite its direct and unquestionable offence to Islam, the Holy Quran and the Prophet (PBUH), but added that this shows the bad intentions of Western circles towards Islam and Muslims. Roumi proposed that the issue be discussed at the level of the GCC information committees.

## Intentions

Meanwhile, Dr Shafiq Al Ghabra of Kuwait University said he wondered why this book in particular has been singled out for attack from among the countless books written in the West against Islam and Muslims. He said that attacking Islam and attempting to distort its image is nothing new. Other speakers reiterated that a well-planned but peaceful action should be taken to unveil the real intentions of the author and his motivation in attacking Islam.

## Shamlan opens Educational Conference

KUWAIT, March 11. (KUNA): His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Salem Al Sabah today patronised the inauguration of the 19th Educational Conference sponsored by the Kuwait Teachers Society.

HH assigned Minister of Higher Education and Acting Minister of Education Dr Ali Abdullah Al Shamlan to attend the inaugural ceremony which was held at the society's theatre in Dasma area.

Shamlan delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of the conference which is being held under the theme of "The Social Status of the Teacher in the Arab World".

Shamlan emphasised the keenness of the government on the teaching profession through training and scholarships and

other means. He proposed the declaration of a code of ethics for the teaching profession which teachers will abide by. He also suggested that this profession be practiced only by those qualified as the case in a number of developed countries and proposed carrying out a scientific study on the changes and the position of teachers.

## Status

Head of the Kuwait Teachers Society Omar Al Gherair then delivered a speech in which he thanked HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister for patronising the conference and Shamlan who represented His Highness.

Gherair raised the question as to who is responsible for the low status of the teacher in the Arab world and how to treat this phenomenon.

He pointed out the keenness of officials in Kuwait on upgrading the status of teachers, thanks to the instructions of HH the Amir and HH the Crown Prince.

Head of the Arab Teachers Association Dr Adel Zeidan delivered a speech in which he stressed that the theme of this conference is an important one because it concerns a major element in the educational process.

He added that the social status of teachers is an issue that received the attention of those in charge of educational affairs and teachers' societies and associations.

Following the inauguration, Shamlan opened the 8th Educational Book Fair which is being held on the sidelines of the conference.

## Better protection for livestock in Kuwait

THE Animal Health Department at Kuwait's Public Authority for Agricultural Affairs and Fish Resources is expanding plans to protect the livestock sector, according to a senior official.

In an interview with a local daily, Dr Sultan Ahmad, the director of the department said

that the spread of the neck disease (Abu Ruqaba) among pigeons was a virus which is clearly reflected on the pigeons' necks. The disease is fatal and contagious, he added. Vaccinations to inoculate the pigeons are currently available at Farwaniya veterinary unit, Ahmed said.

## Public rest house for pilgrims in Jahra

Abdul Rahman Al Fares.

THE Public Rest House established west of Jahra to receive transit pilgrims cost about KD11 million and is constructed on an area of 88,000 square metres, according to Assistant Undersecretary for Pilgrimage and Mosque Affairs at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

In an interview with a local daily, Fares said that the ministry is planning to execute the second stage of the project. It will consist of 15 housing units constructed on an area of 37,000 square metres.

## More girls in UAE secondary schools

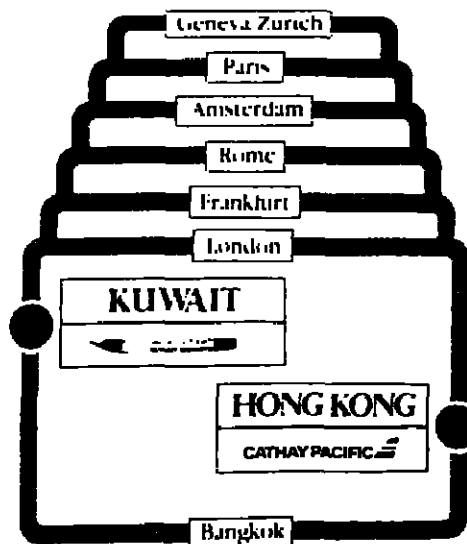
FEMALES in the secondary stage at all educational areas have exceeded the number of their male counterparts for the current academic year 1988/1989, according to a new field survey published by the UAE Education Ministry.

Statistics showed that female students at secondary stage form 51.7 per cent of the total student population. At Ain Educational Area ranks first with female students numbering 52.5 per cent of the total student population. Ajman Educational Area was second with 52.4 per cent.

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## OBITUARY



**PERINJELIL CHACKO MATHEW**  
(P.C. MATHEW)  
K.N.P.C. Shuaiba

Expired on 11/3/89 at K.O.C. Hospital.

May his soul Rest In Peace

K.N.P.C. STAFF OF SHUAIBA REFINERY

## KUWAIT UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ENG. & PETROLEUM DEPT. OF CIVIL ENG.

Department of Mechanical Engineering would like to invite you to two lectures on the occasion of the visit of Prof. Dr. Jin S. Chung from Colorado School of Mines, U.S.A.

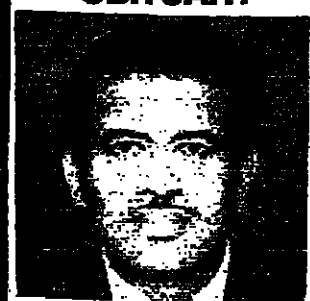
## First lecture on:

"Review of Morrison Equation and Its Application to Floating Structures."  
Time: 12:30 - 1:30 pm  
Date: March 13, 1989, Monday  
Place: Conference Room of Building 5Kh, Khaldiya, College of Engineering & Petroleum

## Second lecture on:

"Offshore Petroleum Technology Research in Industry: Current and Future."  
Time: 6:30 - 7:30 pm  
Date: March 15, 1989, Wednesday  
Place: Faculty Club of Kuwait University — Shuwaikh Campus.  
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

## OBITUARY



**P.C. MATHEW (K.N.P.C)**  
Chacko Mathew Perinjellil (Johny)

Entered into glory on 11th March morning at K.O.C. Hospital.

Body will be flown to Kerala.

For info. Contact Tel: 3923098 3921473

May his soul Rest In Peace  
Sorrowing Children & Relatives



# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## OPEC may raise output ceiling

BAHRAIN, March 11. (Reuters): OPEC is likely to raise its oil output ceiling this year, perhaps by more than five per cent to 19.5 million barrels per day (BPD). Abu Dhabi's oil chief said today. "It is very likely that sometime in 1989 OPEC will increase its quota from 18.5 million BPD — if not by mid-year then by the end of the year," Sobail Faris Al Mazrui, head of Abu Dhabi's Supreme Petroleum Council, told Reuters.

Output

"The ceiling should be increased by a minimum of half a million BPD to a maximum of one million," because of rising world demand, he said on a visit to Bahrain.

In November OPEC states, agreed to cut output by more than 20 per cent to 18.5 million for the first half of 1989, aiming to almost double prices to a target of \$18 a barrel. The price now is about \$16.

Mazrui said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries would have to accept lower prices if it increased output.

A Reuters survey put OPEC crude output above its quota at about 19.65 million BPD in February.

Mazrui reiterated a UAE pledge to stick to its OPEC quota but said it would continue to press for a higher ceiling of 1.5 million BPD.

Conference  
Former Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani told an energy conference in Bahrain on Tuesday that Iran and Iraq were among OPEC producers likely to seek higher quotas to boost revenues.

OPEC Secretary-General Subroto was quoted today as saying he foresaw no cut in OPEC oil quotas and \$18 a barrel

oil in the second half of 1989.

Answering a question in Vienna on whether OPEC would follow non-OPEC producers in reducing oil output, he told the Saudi-owned London-based Arabic daily newspaper Asharq Al-Awsat: "No action from Opec is expected."

Subroto said oil prices would reach \$18 per barrel in the second half of 1989 and OPEC has to choose between higher production or prices.

"Certainly... the price will reach \$18 a barrel," he told the newspaper. "When we enter the

second half of 1989 demands will be higher and the prices will go up from \$16 now to \$18 and may be more."

Subroto said the organisation has to choose between maintaining oil prices of \$18 per barrel or going for higher production quotas and accept lower prices as a result.

"Either we keep the price high at more than \$18 by maintaining (current) production quotas or accept prices below \$18 and raise the production ceiling," the newspaper quoted Subroto as saying.

### Energy File

## Gloomy forecast for world oil prices

WASHINGTON, March 11. (UPI): World oil prices will remain low over the next few years because the political and economic needs of OPEC nations will force them to expand production, US officials said yesterday.

US intelligence estimates project political and economic pressures on major OPEC producers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates will keep production up and prices down, according to the officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"When you look at individual OPEC country needs, you're going to get a cumulative figure higher than the apparent (world) demand for oil," said one official.

Pressure  
"This means a downward pressure on prices — certainly no upward pressure — over the next several years," another official told United Press International in an interview.

Although world demand for oil is going up, it is not rising fast enough to keep up with the pressures on the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to expand production, the officials said.

OPEC accounts for about one-third of total world oil output. They also dismissed a recent agreement by independent producers, including the Soviet Union, Mexico and Egypt, to cut back exports by 5 per cent to help OPEC maintain world prices.

### Oil exhibition

MANAMA, March 11. (KUNA): Bahraini Amir Sheikh Issa Bin Salman Al Khalifa today received Kuwait's Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah, who is visiting Bahrain for participation in the 6th Middle East Oil Exhibition.

Following the meeting, Sheikh Ali told the Gulf News Agency that he reviewed with Sheikh Issa the continuous co-operation between the two countries in joint projects.

He added that the audience was an opportunity to brief the Bahraini officials on development of joint projects between Kuwait and Bahrain, particularly in oil, petrochemical and aluminium industries.

### Oil committee

TEHRAN, March 11. (KUNA): Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Azagadeh announced last night that both Iran and Algeria agreed on different topics to be discussed at the forthcoming OPEC conference, Radio Tehran reported today.

Iran and Algeria agreed on agenda of the joint economic oil committee that will be held in the Iranian capital soon, the Iranian official was quoted by the radio as saying upon his return to Tehran.

Azagadeh did not elaborate on points of agreement between both countries.

### Oil refinery fire

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, March 11. (AP): A tank at an oil refinery near Colombo caught fire during a thunderstorm on Friday, sending hundreds of residents running for safety as noxious gas fumes enveloped the city, police said.

No casualties were reported, police said.

The fire was believed to have been triggered by lightning striking electric cables above the tank at the state-owned refinery located in Sapugaskande, about 15 kilometres (10 miles) north of Colombo, police said.

The tank contained naphtha, a flammable oily liquid produced by distilling petroleum.

### Japan vows financial backing

## New Brady plan to help reduce Third World debt

WASHINGTON, March 11. (Reuters): US Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady yesterday proposed a plan to use World Bank and International Monetary Fund resources to help reduce the debt burden of Third World countries.

The new US plan, a response to demands for significant debt relief from hard-pressed Latin American nations, envisages creating pools of money from existing World Bank and IMF resources and using them to reduce debt and guarantee interest payments of debtors.

Brady outlined his proposals in a speech prepared for delivery to a conference on debt sponsored by the Bretton Woods Committee and the Brookings Institution.

### Debtor

"To support and encourage debtor and commercial bank efforts to reduce debt and debt-service burdens, the IMF and World Bank could provide funding, as part of their policy-based lending programmes, for debt or debt-service reduction purposes," Brady said.

The plan also stresses voluntary negotiations between commercial banks and debtor nations to establish debt-reduction programmes that could occur over a three-year period, according to treasury officials.

IMF and World Bank support would go to those countries that undertake debt-reduction programmes that include IMF-approved structural reforms, the officials said.

Brady's proposal is a significant departure from previous US debt policy in that for the first time an American administra-



Nicholas Brady

tion has floated a plan for debt reduction.

The plan, a re-thinking of US debt strategy, was given a new sense of urgency by last week's Venezuela riots, in which at least 256 died after the government imposed austerity measures designed to win an IMF credit.

US Treasury officials stressed that what Brady was outlining were his ideas for debt reduction. Discussions and negotiations would continue with US allies and the IMF and World Bank to work out the details, they said.

Japan has endorsed the plan and promised financial support.

Final presidential decisions have not been made, so they would not be represented in the speech, Fitzwater said.

Brady said the pools of money he was proposing could be used to collateralise debt-for-bond exchanges that would involve a significant discount on outstanding debt.

Moreover, both institutions could offer new, additional financial support to collateralise a portion of interest payments for debt or debt-service reduction



Carlos Andres Perez

transactions," Brady said.

Japan today welcomed a new US plan to deal with international debt, and pledged its financial backing.

"I strongly support the US proposals, including voluntary market-based debt and debt service reduction and repatriation of flight capital," Finance Minister Natsuo Murayama said in a statement released today.

Loans  
He said Japan would back the new plan by matching the loans provided by the International Monetary Fund to debtor nations.

"We are intending to support the proposal financially, including increasing and strengthening parallel lending by the Export-Import Bank of Japan with the IMF to the debtor countries taking advantage of the strengthened debt strategy which includes provisions for debt reduction and debt service reduction," Murayama said.

Venezuela's President Carlos Andres Perez today called a new US debt plan a "very timid step" towards meeting the needs of Latin American debtor nations.

## Inflation fight vital: Rafsanjani

Khomeini urged to act

NICOSIA, March 11. (Reuters): Iran's influential Speaker of Parliament urged spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini today to intervene personally in the fight against inflation and unemployment.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, attending a meeting with Khomeini, cabinet ministers and parliamentary deputies at a Tehran mosque, described rising prices and job shortages as serious problems.

IRNA said he told the Ayatollah that while the authorities were attending to the problems, "we need some form of guidance and intervention in greater detail from your excellency so we can solve these problems at this stage."

Comments  
Rafsanjani said he had raised the issues with Khomeini before but did not give details. He made his comments amid mounting press criticism of price rises.

The daily newspaper Ettelaat criticised government officials on Wednesday for painting a rosy economic picture just because people were not starving.

It attacked soaring prices before the Iranian New Year and questioned whether poor families

could survive the inflation. Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi last week defended his government's economic performance as a success and said keeping inflation below 24 per cent was a miracle.

Prices  
Kayhan newspaper said prices were out of control in private shops and government stores were not fully stocked.

IRNA said many Members of Parliament during the current budget debate expressed concern about high levels of domestic borrowing and a lack of encouragement for private investment to reduce state spending and inflation.

Parliament on Thursday gave initial approval to a bill which would push up prices of subsidised sugar, chicken and eggs.

IRNA, monitored in Cyprus, said Rafsanjani recently called for a greater private-sector role in the economy and the relaxing of import restrictions.

Rafsanjani, regarded as a pragmatist among the leadership, is standing in the presidential election later this year and has been endorsed by the incumbent Ali Khamenei. Mousavi has said he will not stand.

## KD and Saudi riyal deposit rates firm

KUWAIT, March 11. (Reuters): Kuwaiti dollar deposit rates firmed today as liquidity remained tight from a wave of dollar buying earlier in the month.

Dealers said overnight funds dealt at between 12 and 14 per cent from 10 per cent on Thursday. Tomorrow-next, spot-next and one-week all traded at 12 per cent, several points above Thursday quotes.

The fixed periods were quiet but marked up to 1 1/4 point higher at 10-1/4, 9-3/4 per cent for the one-month, 10-1/8, 9-5/8 per cent for the two-month and 10, 9-1/2 per cent for the three-month.

The Central Bank left its dollar exchange rate unchanged from Thursday at 0.28927/37, while commercial banks quoted

uniform spot rates of 0.28902/77, reflecting new margins adopted on Thursday.

The banks have agreed on maximum and minimum rates around the Central Bank fixing in a bid to curb speculation. Dealers said they could not yet judge the impact because exchange trading volume today was typically slow.

Meanwhile, fixed period Saudi riyal deposits firmed in moderate trade today on the back of a 1/8 point rise in Eurodollar rates yesterday.

Dealers said widespread expectations of higher US interest rates — often closely tracked by riyal deposits — prompted some borrowing demand for one to six-month deposits, particularly from off-shore banks in Bahrain.

## US stocks firm despite inflation worries

NEW YORK, March 11. (AP): Wall Street analysts are worried that the stock market will soon have to cope with more troublesome news on inflation.

But at the same time, they note that stocks have stood up pretty well of late to the challenge of all the negative talk about the inflation outlook.

The government is due to report on Friday on the producer price index of finished goods for February. This gauge of inflationary pressures startled many investors when it took a one per cent jump in January.

"Another stiff increase — 0.6 per cent — seems likely in the February report," says the current Merrill Lynch Market Letter.

"Higher interest rates probably will slow inflation eventually, but we're likely to see more unpleasant numbers before the tide turns."

Worries

The presumption that the tide will indeed turn sooner or later appears to have helped to keep inflation worries from inflicting much damage on the stock market to date.

When the Labour Department reported on Friday that the unemployment rate fell to a 15-year low in February, it sent out a strong signal that a long-predicted slowing of economic growth had not materialised.

The news was not well received in either the stock or bond markets, but neither one suffered any dramatic selloff.

"We believe that the concern about wage and capacity pressures is overblown," said Michael Sherman at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "We are not forecasting a decline in the inflation rate at this time, but nor are we expecting an acceleration."

For the year as a whole, Sherman predicts that the inflation rate will run in the four per cent to 4-1/2 per cent range.

Most stock traders seemed to take a similar view in the past week. Even with the news of stronger-than-expected employment growth on Friday, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials managed to take a 7.85 gain to 2,282.14 for the week.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose .95 to 164.85; the Nasdaq composite index for the over-the-counter market gained 1.91 to 405.90, and the American Stock Exchange market value index was up 2.70 at 328.92.

Volume on the Big Board averaged 159.80 million shares a day, up from 155.66 million the week before.

The recent flareup of inflation worries recalls a similar scare last summer that was induced largely by drought in many agricultural areas of the country, observed Donald Carver, president of Centre Square Investment Group in Philadelphia.



### Alternative cleaning agent

DuPont Company announced on March 5 that it was introducing alternative candidates to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) for cleaning wiring assemblies and components for the electronic and telecommunications industries. CFCs are suspected of depleting the earth's ozone layer. Picture shows DuPont development engineer Mark Wolff testing the alternative cleaning agent at the company's Wilmington facility. (Reuters wirephoto)

KUWAIT						
BANK SECTOR	P.CLS	LT	HIGH	LOW	VOL	TRADE
NATIONAL BANK	0.880	0.880	0.880	0.880	130000	7
GULF BANK	0.350	---	---	---	---	---
COMMERCIAL BK	0.255	0.255	0.255	0.255	580000	7
ABLI BANK	0.265	0.270	0.270	0.270	240000	7
B.K.M.E.	0.345	---	---	---	---	---
K.R.E.B.	0.350	---	---	---	---	---
BURGAN BANK	0.250	---	---	---	---	---
K.F.HOUSE	0.420	0.425	0.425	0.425	120000	6
INVESTMENT SECTOR						
KUT INV. CO.	0.140	---	---	---	---	---
K.F.T.C.I.C.	0.210	---	---	---	---	---
K.I.T.C.	0.104	---	---	---	---	---
COM.FACILITIES	0.485	0.475	0.475	0.475	50000	1
ABLI INV.	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
I.F.A.	0.056	---	---	---	---	---
INV. PEARL KUT	0.080	---	---	---	---	---
NATIONAL INV.	0.068	---	---	---	---	---
KUT PROJECTS	0.076	---	---	---	---	---
INSURANCE SECTOR						
KUT INSURANCE	0.700	---	---	---	---	---
GULF INSURANCE	0.360	---	---	---	---	---
ABLI INS. CO.	0.510	---	---	---	---	---
ABLI INS. CO.	0.340	---	---	---	---	---
REAL ESTATE SECTOR						
KUT EST. CO.	0.140	---	---	---	---	---
KUT EST. CO.	0.056	---	---	---	---	---
UNI. R.E.S.T. CO.	0.192	---	---	---	---	---
SALTIAR R.E.	0.080	---	---	---	---	---
KUT R.E.I. CON	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
INDUSTRY SECTOR						
NAT IND. CO.	0.520	---	---	---	---	---
KUT M.P. IND.	0.280	---	---	---	---	---
KUT CEMENT CO.	0.170	---	---	---	---	---
REF. IND. CO.	0.355	---	---	---	---	---
N.A.M.T.CO.	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
GULF CABLE	0.970	---	---	---	---	---
K.P.H. IND. CO.	0.108	---	---	---	---	---
CONT. MARINE	0.280	---	---	---	---	---
K.S.H. REP. CO.	0.045	---	---	---	---	---
SERVICES SECTOR						
OVERLAND TRANS	0.082	---	---	---	---	---
K.N.C. CO.	0.180	---	---	---	---	---
KUT HOTELS CO.	0.170	---	---	---	---	---
P.WAREHOUSING	0.122	---	---	---	---	---
COM. MCT. CMPL.	0.068	---	---	---	---	---
MOBILE TELE.	0.270	0.270	0.270	0.270	10000	1
KUT COMPUTER	0.150	---	---	---	---	---
FOOD SECTOR						
LIVESTOCK T.T.	0.238	---	---	---	---	---
UNIT FISHRIES	0.140	---	---	---	---	---
UNIT POULTRY	0.228	---	---	---	---	---
KUT FOODS	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	11270	1
AGRI. FOOD PRO.	0.150	---	---	---	---	---
NON-KUT SECTOR						
BNN. INTER.BK	0.070	---	---	---	---	---
BNN. H.EAST.BK	0.052	---	---	---	---	---
COAST. INVEST.	0.005	---	---	---	---	---
A.G. INV. GRP.	0.032	---	---	---	---	---
FIRST. GULF BK	0.550	---	---	---	---	---
BNN. KUM. GRP.	0.078	---	---	---	---	---
GULF MEDICAL	0.033	---	---	---	---	---
KUWAIT STOCK EXCHANGE						
COMPANIES LISTED ON THE PARALLEL MARKET	P.CLS	LT	HIGH	LOW	VOL	TRADE
FINANCIAL SEC.	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
GULF INTL INS	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
ARAB INT. CO.	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
SHARJAH INS	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
GULF UNION INS	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
R.K. WHITE CMNT	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
ADJAN CEMENT	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR						
B-RIJAJIRAH CEMT	0.000	---	---	---	---	---
C-SHARJAH CEMENT	0.010	---	---	---	---	---
D-GULF CEMENT	0.010	---	---	---	---	---

### Kuwait trade volume dips

## Market continues to remain subdued

THE Alshall Index for Kuwaiti Shareholding Companies recorded on Wednesday March 8, 1989, an average of 36.33 points with a decrease of 0.07 points — 0.19 per cent — from last week's average.

The Alshall Index for Non-Kuwaiti Shareholding Companies reached 71.67 points with an increase of 0.07 points — 0.1 per cent — for the same period, according to the Alshall Economic Consultants' weekly report.

The trading volume (three days of trading only) for Kuwaiti shares reached 3.87 million shares at a daily average of 1.29 million shares with a decrease of 39 per cent from the previous week's daily average of 2.11 million shares.

Non-Kuwaiti traded shares reached 4.26 million shares at a daily average of 1.42 million shares with a substantial increase

of 137 per cent over last week's daily average of 0.60 million shares.

The value of Kuwaiti traded shares was KD0.932 million at a daily average of KD0.311 million, a decrease of 62 per cent from last week's daily average of KD0.808 million.

The value of Non-Kuwaiti traded shares was KD0.267 million at a daily average of KD0.089 million, an increase of 128 per cent over last week's daily average of KD0.039 million.

Market performance continues to show increasing signs of low activity, more pronounced however in the Kuwaiti market considering that it has more weight than the non-Kuwaiti market which showed signs of better performance.

Only two companies declared their financial positions and dividend distributions during

last week, which brings up the total to 52 per cent of total listed companies in the Kuwaiti shares market.

On the other hand, 29 per cent of total companies listed in the non-Kuwaiti market have declared their dividends and financial position to date.</



# ARAB TIMES

## Thought for today

MAKE money your god, and it will plague you like the devil — Henry Fielding, English writer (1707-1754).

## Americans divided over minimum wage

By Arnold Sawilak

WASHINGTON, (UPI): There are few issues in American politics that more surely divide liberals and conservatives than the minimum wage.

For liberals, establishment of a "living wage" is a key to progressive economic and social policy. They believe that private enterprise will exploit workers unless governments set minimum standards for pay and working conditions.

For conservatives, setting a mandatory wage for private employment is contrary to the basic tenets of free enterprise. They believe minimum wages assess artificial costs on goods and services and in the end hurt consumers and workers, especially beginners, more than employers.

This argument has been going on since the first federal minimum wage was enacted during the new deal. As the wage floor was raised from 40 cents an hour in a series of hard-fought battles and as coverage of the minimum was expanded, the issue of its effect on new workers continued to be one of the main points of dispute.

Opponents claimed minimum wages restricted employment because an employer had to pay a person with no experience just as much as a highly skilled worker. They said studies and surveys had proved the minimum wage hurt young people seeking first jobs.

Supporters responded that such an argument proved their point about exploitation — that the minimum wage was being used as a ceiling instead of a floor. They said the charge that the minimum wage actually reduced jobs was never proved conclusively.

This has led to an impasse. The present \$3.35 per hour minimum was set eight years ago and it has not been raised, despite inflation of about 40 per cent, because President Reagan insisted on linking it to a permanent sub-minimum wage for teenagers entering the job market.

Opponents dubbed this the "Reagan wage," claiming the McDonald's founder wanted it to keep pay low for the young workers at his hamburger restaurants. The Democrats who controlled Congress blocked the sub-minimum wage for eight years, but they also were unable to push through an increase in the \$3.35 wage, losing in a Senate filibuster just last year.

This year, the new Bush administration jumped quickly into the fray, endorsing an increase to \$4.25 over three years but insisting that the \$3.35 level be retained for newly hired workers for at least the first six months they are on the job.

Denounce Die-hard liberals, such as chairman Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., of the House Education and Labour Committee, denounced the "training wage" idea.

## Tensions rise at US immigration centre

BAYVIEW, Texas, (AP): Tensions are high at an overcrowded detention centre where Central Americans are being deported under new "get-tough" measures aimed at stemming illegal immigration, officials said.

More than 2,000 aliens remained crammed into dormitories and tents Friday at the Port Isabel Detention centre of the US Immigration Service, 20 miles (32 kms) northeast of Brownsville, Texas.

"I think there is an increase in tension," said centre spokeswoman Virginia Kice, who reported a fivefold increase in the detainee population in recent weeks since the stricter measures were imposed.

There have been no reports of major violence. But Mark Schneider, an immigration attorney, said evidence of the tension includes

fighting and ethnic slurs among the detainees. "People are vocally demanding more food and medicine. The overcrowding and the lack of information are making people nervous," said Schneider, who visited clients at the centre on Thursday.

Seventy Central Americans who were rejected for asylum here under the new measures and did not appeal have been flown back to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras since Sunday, when the deportations began, Kice said.

"We have not deported any Nicaraguans," she said. The immigration service said it was complying with a 1987 directive calling for special treatment of Nicaraguan political asylum cases, and for US officials to "encourage and expedite" their applications for work authorisation.

### Press review

## Conflicting US trends toward PLO

KUWAIT, (KUNA): US President George Bush supports direct American dialogue with the PLO and calls for upgrading it while his Secretary of State James Baker rejects such a trend, a Kuwaiti newspaper quoted authoritative US sources as saying.

Daily "Al-Rai Al-Aam" published Saturday, further quoted the sources as saying that Bush, who is fully aware that there is no escape from holding an Israeli-Palestinian direct peace negotiations, does not favour establishment of an

independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, occupied since 1967, as he supports a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation.

The daily added the US President had clarified his position to the Arab leaders in recent meetings in Tokyo on sidelines of late Emperor Hirohito's funeral.

The sources pointed out that Baker is against promoting the US-Palestinian contacts and believes his government should not rush the progress of those contacts.

## Balanced relations needed

KUWAIT, (KUNA): A Kuwaiti daily has called on Arab countries to maintain balanced relations with the superpowers, indicating that it is high time to get closer to the Soviet Union.

"Al Rai Al Aam" daily on Saturday said the Soviet Union, under Mikhail Gorbachev, had proved its sincerity in settling regional disputes with pledges to maintain the political and economic "formula" existing in every state.

Rapprochement "What we are concerned of as Arabs who have a crucial issue which requires them to maintain balanced friendship with the influential superpower like the Soviet Union, is to know how to benefit from these developments and to act with the logic of the present time," the paper said.

The paper said it was impossible to ignore the important fact of the necessity for rapprochement with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"We cannot ignore the essential fact necessitating rappro-

chement with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to safeguard our interests and realise a required balance in the interest of our causes top on which is the Palestinian issue," it said.

"The loss of international balance is not in our interest. We suffered enough from the US bias towards Israel and its unlimited support to her to continue occupying our land and violate the human rights of the Palestinians," the paper said.

"Henceforth, there is no justification for Arab reservation towards establishing full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, particularly the member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council who did not maintain full relations with Moscow and other socialist countries," the paper argued.

It said those countries had adopted "clear-cut and practical" stands in support of the Arabs while some "friendly" countries in the West are still practising machiavellism.

# Middle East peace drive to gain momentum soon

By Raphael Calis

WASHINGTON, (KUNA): Officials and unofficial talks aimed at pushing the peace process forward in the Middle East shifts into first gear at four levels within the coming 10 days after staying in limbo for nearly four months.

The talks in various locations — including Washington, New York, and Tunis — will bring Palestinians and Israelis together to an informal negotiating table — while official American talks with the PLO finally get underway into more substantive issues in Tunis at the same time that official American-Israeli discussions open in Washington.

The American capital will be the site of intensive negotiations when Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Arens meets tomorrow with Secretary of State James Baker and later in the week with President Bush.

In essence, Arens will be holding preliminary discussions aimed at paving the way for a more serious negotiating session for Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who will visit the American capital on April 7.

Pressure But the focus of attention of Middle East watchers will be more on New York in the coming three days as Palestinians, including three PLO officials, meet informally with Israelis, including Knesset members, to seek ways of bridging the gap between the two sides in an attempt to put pressure on the Israeli government to show flexibility in the coming phase of the peace negotiations.

Less than a week later, the second formal round of the American-PLO dialogue gets underway in Tunis in the first meeting that is expected to start serious discussions on the peace process, the PLO role in it, the American contribution, and the possibility of an international conference and elections on the occupied West Bank.

The stepped-up Middle East diplomacy comes in the wake of mounting criticism of the new Bush administration for its delay in giving priority to the complex Middle East issue prompted by a slow start in key administration appointments and by President Bush's desire to make a complete reassessment of Washington's overall policies to the region.

In particular, the Bush administration has come under attack for having failed so far to put life in the US-PLO dialogue that was launched by President Reagan last December during his last month in office. The critics have been warning the US government that failure to get substantive talks under way with the PLO can easily prompt hardliners in both the Palestinian and Israeli side to step up their efforts to foil the gains that had been achieved by the opening of the dialogue with the PLO.

American officials say that their reassessment of the Middle East agenda is now nearly completed, but that no final decisions will be taken by President Bush or Secretary of State Baker on which direction to follow or what options to adopt till after the coming two months of negotiations with the Palestinians, Israelis, Egyptians, Jordanians, and the Soviets.

"We now have a clearer picture and a number of policy options, but we will refrain from taking any final decisions till the coming round of talks with the various parties are completed," one State

Meetings at four levels will be held in 10 days

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YITZHAK SHAMIR

Department official told KUNA. Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak is expected to visit Washington on April 2 — one week before Shamir — while King Hussein is scheduled to come in early May, according to administration officials. Then Baker is expected to discuss the outcome of these talks with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow in the latter part of May.

Contacts The Bush administration, through informal contacts with the PLO, has been encouraging the Palestinian leadership to open up its peace offensive towards the Israeli public.

Palestinian officials say after debating their strategy for weeks, they took a decision to launch a peace offensive towards Israel after they were encouraged by recent Israeli polls that showed at least 34 per cent of Israelis were sup-

portive of negotiations with the PLO and accepting the principle of a Palestinian independent state in the occupied territories.

The PLO offensive was first manifested by the videotaped message that was smuggled to a conference in Israel recently by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and was also reflected by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's meeting with Israeli journalists in Cairo.

Another indication of the new PLO strategy was the approval that the PLO executive committee gave to prominent Palestinians to attend two conferences in Washington and New York this week.

At one conference in New York which started on Saturday, three PLO officials — Nabil Shaath, Afif Safieh, and Nuha Tadros — with at least 20 Israelis, including Knesset members and Peace Now movement advocates — to discuss joint actions that would push the process forward.

## East-West relations improving

By Claude Regis

GENEVA, (Reuters): Improved East-West relations and the Soviet Union's growing attention to human rights featured prominently in this year's meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

But controversy arose concerning the shelving of a motion criticising Iraq over allegations that it has killed thousands of Kurds with chemical weapons, while strongly condemning Baghdad's arch-rival Iran for reported human rights abuses.

Moscow's new attitude to human rights was highlighted by its decision not to take part in a vote in a resolution calling for an inquiry into alleged abuses in Romania, one of its Warsaw Pact allies. The move was widely interpreted as tacit support for an inquiry which Romania rejected as "brutal interference" in its internal affairs.

### Mistreatment

Hungary, concerned about alleged mistreatment of Romania's ethnic Hungarian minority, co-sponsored the resolution proposed by Sweden, while East Germany and Bulgaria followed Moscow's example and did not participate.

Moscow and its East European allies adopted a similar line on a resolution taking communist Albania to task for religious intolerance.

"This would have been unthinkable only a few years ago," a Latin American diplomat commented.

Commission chairman Marc Bossuyt of Belgium agreed, saying: "Better East-West relations and the new openness prevailing in the Soviet Union have enabled the commission to openly scrutinise some countries which were previously taboo."

## US defence chief must move quickly

By Charles Aldinger

WASHINGTON, (Reuters): The man chosen by President Bush to head the US Defence Department must be prepared to ride roughshod over generals and admirals if necessary to slash the US military budget, experts say.

Aside from high-profile items such as mobilisation of nuclear missiles, the new Pentagon chief faces pressing budget decisions ranging from where to reduce troops to cutting the number of Navy frigates planned next year.

Experts in and out of the Pentagon told Reuters that whoever Bush nominates must be ready to snap "No" to the military brass in order to achieve \$6.3 billion in budget cuts for the 1990 financial year, which begins on Oct 1.

On Thursday the Senate rejected Bush's first nominee for the post, former Senator John Tower. The White House was expected to move quickly to name another nominee.

"I know we've said for weeks we aren't rudderless. But I can honestly say a lot of decisions aren't made. We need to get concrete plans to the White House," said one senior defence official, who asked not to be identified.

"I don't care if Tower was writing his programme, it's a new game there now — new nominee, new ideas," said John Pike of the American Federation of Scientists.

"The services can tell you all day long they're pulling together on budget cuts. If you believe the admirals will happily give up ships so the Air Force can keep jets, you'll believe anything," said Pike, who closely watches defence.

Moscow's new line on human rights was also reflected by Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin's announcement that the Soviet Union was ready to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague in certain human rights disputes.

Shift UN sources described the move as a significant shift by the Kremlin which had previously been reluctant to relinquish sovereignty over what it regarded as its internal affairs.

The commission on Friday wound up its annual review of abuse around the world with a record number of resolutions adopted by consensus, including motions on Afghanistan, Chile and El Salvador which were asked to respond to allegations concerning torture and disappearances.

But a debate on Cuba was marked by acrimony, which commission sources attributed to continued US efforts to pillory its communist neighbour rather than to an East-West confrontation.

The commission's decision to condemn Iran but not Iraq was criticised by some countries. One UN official said privately that developing nations had proved reluctant to vote against Iraq as they wanted to obtain financial aid from the oil producer.

Pressure "The commission is not a tribunal but a political organ made up of governments and it is only through political pressure that we can advance the cause of human rights," Bossuyt said in response to journalists' questions on Iran and Iraq.

Some concern was expressed by non-governmental human rights organisations over Tibet, where at least 16 people have died in recent anti-Chinese rioting.

## Islamic fundamentalists making political gains

By Ann Peters

NAZARETH, Israel, (UPI): Abed Salam Manasri describes himself as a simple religious man who believes Islamic election victories will only help the town of Jesus' youth.

"(The Muslims) want to do for Islam and for Christians, for all the inhabitants," said Manasri, who campaigned vigorously for Nazareth's Islamic List in recent local elections. "They want to do things for their society."

But since the List's historic and surprising victory on Feb 28, winning six of 19 council seats in its first campaign, some Nazarenes and government officials worry about the implications of a strong Islamic voice in Israeli Arab politics.

Especially in Nazareth politics, which for 15 years has been steered by the communist-dominated Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

Manasri, who was an active 21-year member of the Communist Party, reads with passion Islamic religious passages, explaining to visitors that Western society would have less fear of his belief if it were better acquainted with Muslim teachings.

Radical "We are not wild beasts," said the publisher, sitting in the book-lined study of his home. "All men think that we are radical — they are against us."

But Nader Gerasy, a Christian businessman and Democratic Front supporter, views the Islamic victories as dividing the mixed Christian Arab community and signaling "the end of open-minded people and ... a time of going back to the backward thinking."

Nazareth was just one of the municipalities where the Islamic List made history. In nine other Israeli Arab towns and villages, they won council seats and three mayoralities in races that ended their official boycott of the Israeli political process.

The elections gave Israel its first Islamic-run municipality when voters in Umm El Fahm, the second largest Israeli Arab town, gave the mayor's office and a majority of council seats to an Islamic List. In Nazareth, Islamic Council members are the second largest party.

There is little doubt in the minds of experts on Israeli Arabs and Islamic fundamentalism that religious reawakening gave a push to Islamic candidates.

But they say the Islamic movements gained much of their strength because Israeli Arabs were searching for alternatives after years of discrimination by the Jewish state and frustration with local government's inability to improve services.

In some communities, such as Umm El Fahm, the Islamic fundamentalists used donations gathered in mosques to build community centres, pave roads and aid the poor, creating a base before they entered politics.

"No one (political party) has delivered. They believed that Israeli parties, the Zionist parties would deliver in the first 19, 20 years. They were disappointed," said Alexander Bligh, an adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Israeli Arabs.

Prominent Palestinian academics like Dr Edward Said and Ibrahim Abu Lughod as well as some West Bank Palestinian leaders like Faisal Hussein, Sari Nusseibi, Hanna Siniora and others will also be attending.

Talks Nusseibi, a Bir Zeit University professor, also took part in informal talks with other Israelis and a big number of American Jews at the Washington conference of interreligious leaders that ended here on Thursday.

Husseini, Nusseibi, Siniora and other West Bankers will come to Washington after the New York conference ends and will meet with State Department officials and with members of Congress in the middle of next week, according to both Palestinian and American sources, to give the PLO's views of how the peace process should proceed and what would be acceptable or unacceptable to the Palestinians.

It is still not known whether the PLO officials will visit Washington or not although State Department officials were reported not to be enthusiastic to the idea.

Quite significantly, some doors have been opened to the PLO in Washington over the last few weeks in the US Congress — obviously sanctioned by the opening of the US-PLO dialogue last December.

Informed sources told KUNA that the PLO representative in Washington, Hassan Abdul Rahman, has held several meetings with top Congressional aides and with some members of Congress in an attempt at winning some Congressional support for the PLO views.

### War

Both American and Palestinian sources say a kind of "cold war" battle is going on behind the scenes as the US and Israel seek to step up the role of West Bank leaders like Hussein and others and to get them more involved as Palestinian representatives in the negotiations while the PLO is actively seeking to prevent the persistent Israeli attempts aimed at bypassing the PLO — the official representative of the Palestinian people. Hence the decision to send three PLO officials to attend the New York conference, the sources said.

Palestinian sources told KUNA that the West Bank leaders have been given clear instructions from the PLO leadership that in all their discussions with Israelis, American officials, and American Jews they should only toe the official PLO line — a pledge that all the West Bank Palestinians promised to adhere to.

In essence, the PLO is showing some flexibility on the question of holding elections in the occupied territories, but not under the present Israeli terms, Palestinian sources said.

PLO officials say they will be ready to accept elections only under international supervision and only if there is a clear understanding of what the final negotiations outcome will be.

Part of the negotiations that are expected to take place will also focus on the question of an international conference, which Israel has categorically rejected.

Recent reports have indicated that the Soviet Union is now no longer insisting on an international conference as originally conceived and that Moscow is ready to take part in co-sponsoring a US-Soviet conference in Geneva without the other members of the Security Council.

ned to the new untied avenue which is the Muslim movement.

Observers draw a parallel between the community services by Islamic fundamentalists and those of some ultra-orthodox Jewish groups whose strong showing in the November general elections was attributed partly to their community programmes.

Israeli Arabs typically have translated their perceived isolation in their country into political separation. They are a minority of more than 700,000 in a Jewish state and — with the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories — they are more and more identifying themselves as Palestinians.

Reconciling "The hopes of reconciling their own existence as a minority within a Jewish Zionist state have evaporated, especially that they realised that they are not equal and they cannot be equal," said Rafi Israeli, of Hebrew University's Truman Institute. In Nazareth, the campaign became Islam against Communism, where Israeli Arabs tried to gain political representation. The Islamic List played on Muslim frustrations over lack of representation in city hall and poor services.

Islamic leaders say they have tried to calm the fears of their Christian neighbours and only want to do the best for Nazareth. But they contend Muslims have not gotten the same share of services and influence in town government as Christians.

"The Communist Party said to the Christians in Nazareth that the Muslims will make Nazareth Beirut," Manasri said. "We went to talk to the Christians. We said, 'Can we make Nazareth Beirut?' and they said, 'No, this is a foolish thing.'"

## TODAY IN HISTORY

- 1507 — Cesare Borgia, Italian statesman and general, dies.
- 1799 — Austria declares war on France.
- 1848 — Revolution breaks out in Vienna with university demonstrations.
- 1849 — Sikhs surrender at Rawalpindi.
- 1854 — Britain and France conclude alliance with Turkey against Russia.
- 1867 — Napoleon III withdraws French support from Maximilian of Mexico.
- 1868 — Britain annexes Basutoland, South Africa.
- 1930 — Mahatma Gandhi opens civil disobedience campaign in India against British.
- 1966 — General Suharto is sworn in as acting president of Indonesia after President Sukarno is stripped of authority.
- 1968 — Independence is proclaimed for Indian Ocean island of Mauritius, which had been under British rule.
- 1972 — Britain and China agree to exchange ambassadors, 22 years after London first recognised the Peking government.
- 1975 — UN Security Council adopts resolution calling on Greek and Turkish Cypriots to resume negotiations for political settlement under personal auspices of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.
- 1988 — South African government bans church-led opposition group headed by Archbishop Desmond Tutu as "threat to public safety."

سكوا من مصر



مكتبة الامن



## His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales

THE Prince of Wales, eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, is heir apparent to the throne.

The Prince was born at Buckingham Palace on 14 November 1948 and at his christening he was given the names of Charles Philip Arthur George.

When, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952 he became heir apparent, Prince Charles automatically became Duke of Cornwall under a charter of King Edward III which, issued in 1337, gave that title to the Sovereign's eldest son. He also became, in the Scottish peerage, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland. (His creation as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester did not come for another six years.)

His Royal Highness was educated at Cheam School and at Gordonstoun, Scotland.

At the end of January 1966 the Prince left Britain to spend part of the school year in Australia as an exchange student at the Geelong Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne — the first member of the British Royal Family to attend an overseas Commonwealth school.

In August 1966 Prince Charles left Australia, and after a brief stay in Mexico joined his father and sister, Princess Anne, at the opening of the Commonwealth Games in Kingston, Jamaica. In September he returned to Gordonstoun to become head of his house; the following January he became 'Guardian' (head boy) of the school, a position his father had held before him.

His Royal Highness left Gordonstoun in 1967, and went up to Cambridge University in October. There he read archaeology and anthropology during his first year, changing over to the historical school in 1968, at the end of his first year. He took an active part in undergraduate life, appearing in several college revues, and gaining his University Colours ('half-Blue') for polo. One summer term was spent in Aberystwyth in the University of Wales, before the Prince graduated BA (Cantab) in History in 1970.

Prince Charles became a Counsellor of State for the first time while the Queen was on an official visit to Canada in 1967. He represented Her Majesty overseas for the first time when he attended the memorial service of Mr Harold Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, later in the same year and since then he has represented the Queen on several occasions. The Investiture of His Royal Highness as Prince of Wales took place on 1 July 1969.

The Prince of Wales took up his first Service appointment in 1969 as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Wales. He became Colonel of the Welsh Guards in 1975, in succession to the Duke of Edinburgh, and now holds a number of Service

(Continued on Page 22)

# BRITAIN

## To commemorate the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

## Welcome to Kuwait!



## Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales

THE Princess of Wales, the former Lady Diana Spencer, was born on 1 July 1961, the daughter of the then Lord and Lady Althorp — now the Earl Spencer and the Mrs Hon Shand-Kydd.

The princess has two elder sisters, and a younger brother. She was brought up at her father's house on the Queen's estate at Sandringham, and at the family home of Althorp, in the English Midlands. (The latter is a stately house which dates from 1508, when it was first built by Sir John Spencer, and has several thousand hectares of farmland. It contains one of the finest private art collections in Britain, including portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough and Van Dyck.) She was educated at West Heath School, in southern England, and at a finishing school in Switzerland. For some time she taught at a kindergarten in Pimlico, London.

Her Royal Highness was married to the Prince of Wales on 29 July 1981. Her sons Prince William of Wales and Prince Henry of Wales are second and third respectively in line of succession to the throne.

The princess was the first Englishwoman to marry an heir to the throne for over 300 years, when Lady Anne Hyde married the future King James II from whom she descends. She shares a common ancestor with Prince Charles, being descended from King James I. Her Royal Highness' father, a former captain in the Royal Scots Greys, was Equerry to the late King George VI from 1950 to 1952, and to Queen Elizabeth II from 1952 to 1954. He accompanied the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on the Commonwealth Tour of 1953-54. He succeeded his father to become the eighth Earl Spencer in 1975.

Her Royal Highness' mother was born the Hon Frances Roche, the daughter of the fourth Baron Fermoy. Her grandmother, Ruth, Lady Fermoy, has been a Woman of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother since 1960. (In addition, her own grandmother, together with four of her great-aunts, held or still hold positions in the Queen Mother's Household.) Her mother's marriage to the future Earl Spencer was dissolved in 1969, and she married Mr Peter Shand-Kydd in the same year. They now live and farm on the island of Seil off the west coast of Scotland.

The Princess' interests include Wales, the disabled, children (their problems and development), ballet and music. These interests are reflected in the organisations of which she is patron or president: the Wales Craft Council, the Welsh National Opera, the Swansea Festival of Music and Arts, the Royal School for the Blind, the British Deaf Association, the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, the Pre-school Playgroups Association, the Albany (a community centre in Deptford in south-east London), The National Rubella Campaign, the British Red Cross Youth, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the London City Ballet and the National Children's Orchestra.

### A symbol of the nation's unity

## British monarchy — how it works



Guarding the Queen: Grenadier Guard Grant Stokes presents arms in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace. He is the first black soldier in the service of the world famous regiment which guards the Queen's residence.

THE British people look to the Queen not only as their head of state, but also as the symbol of their nation's unity. The monarchy is the most ancient secular institution in the United Kingdom.

During the last thousand years its continuity has only once been broken (by the establishment of a republic which lasted from 1649 to 1660) and, despite interruptions in the direct line of succession, the hereditary principle upon which it was founded has always been preserved.

The royal title in the United Kingdom is: "Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of Faith." The form of the royal title is varied for those other member states of the Commonwealth of which the Queen is head of State, to suit the particular circumstances of each. Other member states are republics or have their own monarchies.

The seat of the monarchy is in the United Kingdom. In the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor. In the other member nations of the Commonwealth of which the Queen is head of State, her representative is the Governor-General appointed by her on the advice of the ministers of the country concerned and completely independent of the United Kingdom government.

In the United Kingdom dependencies the Queen is usually represented by governors, who are responsible to the British government for the good government of the countries concerned. Succession, accession and coronation

The title to the Crown derives partly from statute and partly from common law rules of descent. Lineal Protestant descendants of a granddaughter of James I of

England and VI of Scotland (Princess Sophia, the Electress of Hanover) are alone eligible to succeed, and although succession is not bound to continue in its present line, it can be altered only by common consent of the member nations of the Commonwealth of which the Queen is Sovereign.

The sons of the Sovereign have precedence over the daughters in succeeding to the throne. When a daughter succeeds, she becomes Queen-Regnant, and the powers of the Crown are vested in her as though she were a king.

While the consort of a king takes her husband's rank and style, the constitution does not give any special rank or privileges to the husband of a Queen-Regnant although in practice he fills an important role in the life of the nation, as does the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Sovereign succeeds to the throne as soon as his or her predecessor dies and there is no interregnum. He or she is at once proclaimed at an Accession Council to which all members of the Privy Council are summoned. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and other leading citizens of the City of London are also invited.

The Sovereign's coronation follows the accession after a convenient interval. It is a ceremony which has remained essentially the same for over a thousand years, even if details have often been modified to conform to the customs of the time.

It takes place at Westminster Abbey in London in the presence of representatives of the Houses of Parliament and of all the great public interests of the United Kingdom, of the Prime Ministers and leading members of the other Commonwealth nations, and of representatives of other countries. Acts of government

The Queen personifies the State. In law, she is head of the executive, an integral part of the legislature, head of the

judiciary, the commander-in-chief of all armed forces of the Crown and the 'supreme governor' of the established Church of England. As a result of a long process of evolution, during which the monarchy's absolute power has been progressively reduced, the Queen acts on the advice of her ministers, which she cannot ignore. The United Kingdom is governed by Her Majesty's government in the name of the Queen.

Within this framework, and in spite of a trend during the past hundred years towards assigning powers directly to ministers, there are still important acts of government which require the participation of the Queen.

These include summoning, proroguing (discontinuing until the next session without dissolution) and dissolving Parliament; giving Royal Assent to Bills passed by Parliament; appointing many important office holders, including government ministers, judges, officers in the armed forces, governors, diplomats and bishops and some other senior clergy of the Church of England; conferring peerages, knighthoods and other honours; and remitting all or part of the penalty imposed on a person convicted of a crime.

An important function is appointing the Prime Minister and by convention the Queen invites the leader of the political party which commands a majority in the House of Commons to form a government. In international affairs, the Queen as head of State has the power to declare war and make peace, to recognise foreign states and governments, to conclude treaties and to annexe or cede territory.

With rare exceptions (as when appointing the Prime Minister), those acts involving the use of 'royal prerogative' powers are nowadays performed by government ministers who are responsible to Parliament and can be questioned about a particular policy. It is not necessary to

have Parliament's authority to exercise these powers, although Parliament has the power to restrict or abolish a prerogative right.

Ministerial responsibility in no way detracts from the importance of the Queen's role in smooth working of government. She holds meetings of the Privy Council, gives audiences to her ministers and other officials in Britain and overseas, receives accounts of Cabinet decisions, reads dispatches and signs numerous state papers; she must be informed and consulted on every aspect of national life, and she must show complete impartiality.

Such is the significance attached to these royal functions that provision has been made for a regent to be appointed to perform them should the Queen be totally incapacitated.

The regent would be the Queen's eldest son, the Prince of Wales, then those in succession to the throne who are of age. In the event of the Queen's partial incapacity or absence abroad, there is provision for appointing Counsellors of State (the Duke of Edinburgh, the four adults next in line of succession, and the Queen Mother) to whom the Queen may delegate certain royal functions. However, Counsellors of State may not, for instance, dissolve Parliament (except on the Queen's express instructions), or create peers.

### Ceremonial and royal visits

Ceremonial has always been associated with British kings and queens, and, in spite of the change in the outlook of both the Sovereign and the people, many traditional customs and ceremonies are retained. Royal marriages and royal funerals are marked by public ceremony, and the Sovereign's birthday is officially celebrated in June by Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards Parade.

Each year the Queen and other members of the royal family visit many parts of the United Kingdom.

### The Prince of Wales' coat of arms



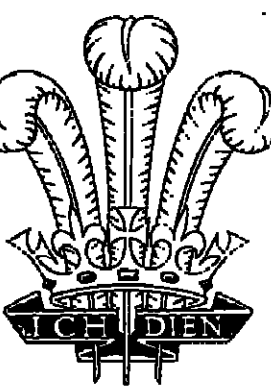
THE principal shield is the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, used in this form by all sovereigns since Queen Victoria. In the first and fourth quarters are the three gold lions on a red field of the sovereign of England.

The second quarter contains Scotland's red lion rampant on gold. In the third is the golden harp of Ireland on a blue field. The shield is differenced with a white label to show that it is borne by the eldest son of the sovereign during the latter's lifetime. Overall is the shield of arms of the original native princes of Gwynedd, quarterly of gold and red with four lions countercoloured, and surmounted by the coronet of the heir apparent.

Surrounding the whole is the blue buckled garter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter which bears in gold letters the motto 'Honi soit qui mal y pense.' On top of the shield the royal crest, a gold lion crowned with the Prince's coronet and a white label about its neck, stands upon a larger coronet. This in turn sits upon the Royal Helm, from both sides of which flow the gold and ermine mantling of the royal family.

On either side, standing on gold scrollwork, are the royal supporters, the lion and the unicorn, both differenced by a white label about their necks. Beneath them in the centre is the shield of arms of the Prince's Duchy of Cornwall surmounted by his coronet. On the left is the badge of the Prince of Wales, the three ostrich feathers encircled by a gold coronet, and on the right is the royal badge of the Red Dragon of Wales. Around its neck there is also a white label, to distinguish it from that of the sovereign. Under the achievement is a scroll bearing the motto of the Prince of Wales, 'Ich dien' (I Serve).

### The Prince of Wales' feathers badge



SINCE the time of the Black Prince (Prince Edward, the Black Prince, son of Edward III) the Ostrich Feathers Badge has been regarded as the particular ensign of the heir apparent and may be used only by him, or under his specific authority. The feathers may be white or silver (the spurs or quills can be of gold) and are encircled towards the butts by a gold coronet of alternate crosses paly on fleurs-de-lis. The motto 'Ich dien' is inscribed on a ribbon below the coronet.



# A stable Britain continues to feature on world stage



Sport is one facet of life for the British.

By Deryk James

SEVERAL sports and ball games now played world-wide had their origins in Britain. Association football — soccer — developed and codified in England in the 19th century, is probably the most popular.

Hockey in its modern form evolved in Britain in the last century too. And while the English played their cricket, the Scots were getting on with the absorbing pastime of golf.

The discipline of boxing dates from 1865 when the aristocratic Marquess of Queensberry worked out rules to reward skill and eliminate much of the brutality that had marred prize-fighting. Lawn tennis took shape with the first Wimbledon championship in 1877.

However, sport is only one facet of life for the 56 million people of Britain, a country currently coping with major economic, technological and social changes.

There have been seven years of sustained economic growth, with considerable rises in investment, productivity and export volume. International trade is a vital part of the pattern, as Britain has an open economy, and the British Government's policy is aimed at encouraging and expanding the private sector.

## Strength

Britain's strength has long been in manufacturing, as befits the world's original pioneer of the Industrial Revolution. Two centuries ago Britain was still largely agrarian, with London a bustling major port and trading centre. But with the development of coal and iron deposits in the midlands and north of England the face of the country changed.

In the 20th century has come a further wave of industrialisation, with new sources of energy, including oil and natural gas from the North Sea, new forms of transport, and new products to export. Nowadays less than 3 per cent of the country's labour force is in agriculture, although Britain manages to produce nearly two-thirds of its food needs.



Oil platforms in the North Sea continue to help provide one of the country's main energy sources.

Entry into the European Economic Community has meant new challenges, and the decision to go ahead with the Channel Tunnel linking Britain to continental Europe is sure to bring many changes.

Britain will not, however, forget its historic overseas role. Since 1945 the country has given independence to more than 50 countries, most of which have opted to stay within the Commonwealth, a voluntary association that includes a quarter of the world's population, with Queen Elizabeth II recognised as its head.

The United Kingdom comprises England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, each returning its quota of members to the national Parliament at Westminster, London. The autonomous Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, and the Channel Islands, off the French coast, are British dependencies, linked in terms of foreign policy, defence and good government.

The early inhabitants of Britain were swamped by Roman invaders 2,000 years ago. By the fifth century AD the Romans had faded away in the face of repeated incursions by other



Britons at play: a high standard of living enables many Britons to pursue leisure activities



In spite of industrialisation, there is still time for certain gentlemanly pursuits.

peoples from continental Europe, and from 1066, when England was conquered by Duke William of Normandy, in northern France, some semblance of national order, with a legal and social structure, took lasting shape.

Wales, where many of the original Britons had retreated to in the West, was gradually brought into the same system, and King Henry VII, who ascended the throne in 1485, was himself from a Welsh family. The Crowns of England and Scotland, to the north, were united in 1603 and just over a century later the two countries joined their Parliaments too, forming a united Britain for the first time.

Northern Ireland, at its nearest point only 21 kilometres from Scotland, has nearly two-thirds of its people descended from English and Scots who settled in that part of Ireland in the 17th century. Their descendants today have a traditional loyalty to the maintenance of the union with Britain, while a minority in the province would prefer to join with the Irish Republic, which broke away from the United Kingdom in 1920.

The British Government's policy on Northern Ireland is based on the principle that there will be no change in constitutional status without the consent of a majority of the



Daffodils herald spring in Cambridge University.

people there. The Government believes that a devolved form of administration would be best but will only establish new bodies if they are acceptable to both sections of the community. The Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985 aims at promoting peace and stability and improving co-operation with the Government of the Irish Republic against terrorism.

## Attracted

Traditionally, Britain has long attracted settlers from other countries. Many refugees from Eastern Europe flocked in towards the end of the 19th century and again from Germany in the 1930s. Prospects of employment and a better life drew immigrants in large numbers from the West Indies and the south Asian sub-continent in the 1950s and 1960s, while Asians from East Africa have also rapidly made their mark with their hard-working participation in commerce. Refugees from Indo-China have found peace in Britain too.

The land that produced William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens has a living culture today. In London alone, there are some 100 theatres and half a dozen centres for concerts, ballet and opera, as well as four major art galleries, a dozen museums, nearly 150 cinemas, and 400 public libraries.

Higher incomes as the economy has strengthened have been reflected in increases in the ownership of consumer goods. Some 96 per cent of households have a refrigerator, 86 per cent a colour television, 81 per cent a washing machine and telephone, and 66 per cent a deep freezer. Over 60 per cent have a car.

## Trend

A growing number of people, well over half the population, own or are buying their own homes. Twenty years or so ago, the trend was towards high rise blocks of flats, but now the emphasis is on a more neighbourly type of construction, with gardens or patios to give a more personal touch.

Four out of five workers have at least four weeks paid holiday a year, and holidaying abroad — mainly in the Mediterranean countries — is commonplace. But much of the leisure time of the average Briton is taken up around the home. Do-it-yourself activities — decorating, painting, carpentry, fitting new gadgets — is so popular that many large stores have sprung up in recent years to supply the keen home improver. For the less active inclined, there is always the television to watch, with popular soap opera serials getting audiences of 20 million.

The older people of today have seen many changes in Britain in their lifetime. Successive governments have, however, all endorsed the common policy that citizens enjoy equal rights and equality of opportunity.

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"CROESO, CYMRU AM BYTH"

The staff of International Computers Limited — a subsidiary of STC., wish  
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# Playing a major role in world affairs

BRITAIN's overseas relations have been shaped by its history as a major trading and maritime power and its concern to maintain peace and to promote global prosperity through international co-operation.

Since 1945 Britain has progressively, and largely peacefully, dismantled its empire. Yet it retains world-wide trading concerns and continuing responsibilities for 14 dependent territories and for the 6 million of its citizens who live overseas.

London is a major world financial centre. Britain's overseas investment are the second largest in the world, fast catching up with Japan's. Britain imports over one-third of its food and more than half of its raw material requirements. Exports account for over a quarter of its gross national product (GNP).

In a world where communications, information and problems are increasingly on a global scale, Britain regards regional or world co-operation as the best way to attain its overseas objectives. It has diplomatic relations with 165 countries and with around 20 of these it has common security arrangements, principally through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Britain provides development assistance to over 120 independent countries as well as to its remaining dependencies.

It is a member of some 120 international organisations, ranging from the world-wide United Nations to regionally based and technically orientated bodies. The principal regional organisation to which Britain belongs is the European Economic Community: Britain increasingly co-ordinates its

**Since 1945, Britain has progressively dismantled its empire, yet it retains world-wide trading concerns and continues to play a prominent role in international affairs**

foreign policy through the mechanism of European political co-operation.

As a member of the Commonwealth, which evolved out of the British Empire, Britain is part of a representative cross-section of the international community, whose 48 members share a common language and close professional, academic and commercial links. Britain also has strong ties with the United States, including a common language and similar political and cultural traditions.

## Conduct

Britain considers that the maintenance of international order, governed by respect for a generally accepted system of law, is vital if international co-operation is to be effective. As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, it makes support for the United Nations a central feature of its foreign policy.

The general conduct of overseas relations is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs acting through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

and over 200 British diplomatic posts overseas. The latter comprise embassies and high commissions in about 130 countries together with subordinate consulates-general and consulates, and missions at ten international organisations. These posts, like the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, are staffed by members of the Diplomatic Service and locally engaged people. Excluding supporting administrative and communications services, 30 per cent of front-line diplomatic staff and senior locally engaged staff are involved in commercial work such as export promotion and the protection of British commercial interests, 25 per cent in consular/entry clearance services, 18 per cent in political and economic work, 9 per cent in information and 7 per cent in other work.

Other departments which have a primary concern with overseas relations include the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Treasury and the Overseas Development Administration (ODA, which is part of the FCO); but the involvement of most has increased with the growing dependence of domestic economic policy on international decisions and with Britain's membership of the European Economic Community.

Where questions of overseas policy involve matters within the responsibility of other departments, the FCO formulates policy in consultation with the departments concerned. The balance of responsibilities is a matter of constant adjustment, and the department with the predominant functional interest, even though it may be primarily domestic, takes the lead. This is particularly so in policy concerning the European Economic Community and international monetary matters. In the case of policy towards the Community, the FCO exercises its co-ordinating role at official level through the machinery of the Cabinet Office.

Other bodies whose work has an overseas dimension include the British Overseas Trade Board and ECGD (the Export Credits Guarantee Department), which provide export services for industry; the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, which helps to arrange purchases from British aid funds and appointments under technical co-operation programmes (as well as providing mainly purchasing and management services to overseas governments and institutions); and the British Council.

THE Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 48 independent states with a combined population of some 1,200 million, nearly a quarter of the world total. Commonwealth members are a representative cross-section of nations at all stages of social and economic development.

They include some of the richest and poorest members of the world community and also some of the largest and smallest. Their peoples are drawn from practically all the world's main races, from all continents and from many faiths. Britain participates fully in all Commonwealth activities and values it as a means of consulting and co-operating with peoples of widely different cultures and perspectives, thereby increasing international understanding, stability and peace, and contributing to more balanced global economic development.

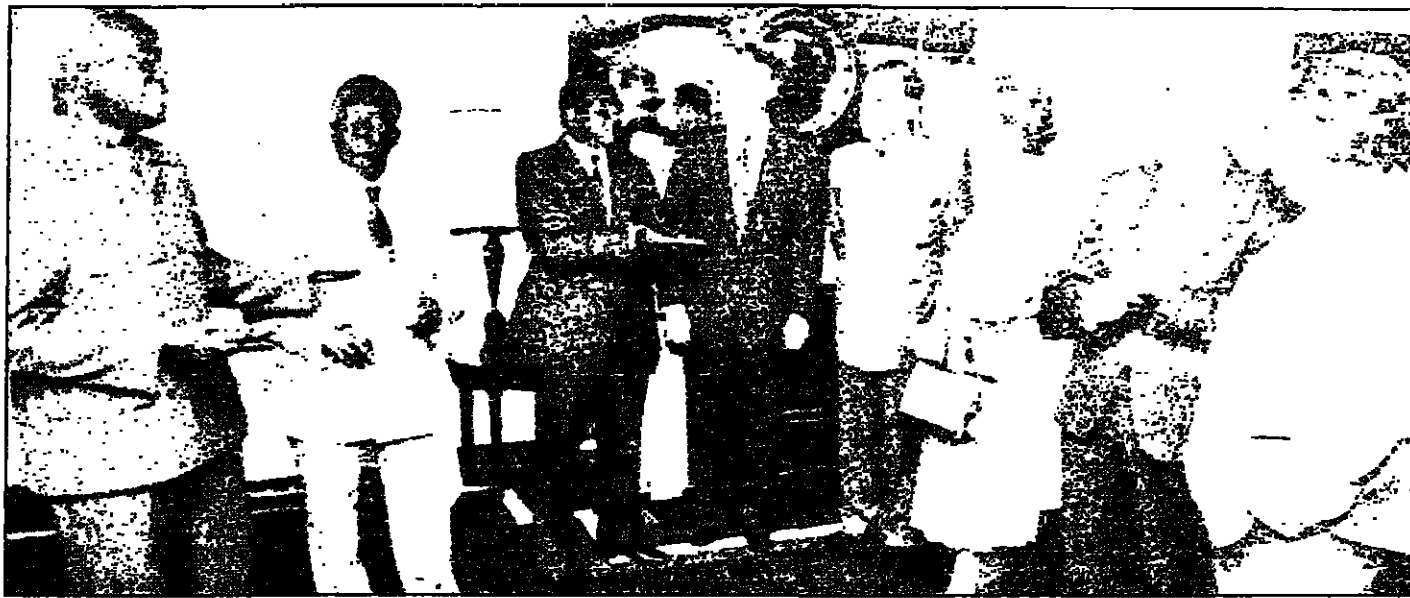
The members are Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Britain, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Nauru and Tuvalu are special members, entitled to take part in all Commonwealth meetings and activities except Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings.

The Queen is recognised as head of the Commonwealth; she is also head of state in 17 of these countries. The origin of the Commonwealth lies in the gradual granting of self-government to the older-established British colonies (later known as Dominions) in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, where European settlement had occurred on a large scale. Their fully independent status in relation to Britain was legally formulated in the Statute of Westminster of 1931.

## Consultation

The modern Commonwealth, comprising republics and national monarchies as well as monarchies under the Queen, became possible when it was agreed in 1949 that India, on becoming a republic, could continue to be a member. Since then almost all of Britain's former dependent territories have attained their independence and have

## The Commonwealth Keeping contact with former subjects



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher confers with various heads of state from Commonwealth countries.

voluntarily joined the Commonwealth.

As a member of the Commonwealth, Britain participates in a system of mutual consultation and co-operation which benefits member countries and contributes to international understanding.

Consultation takes place through diplomatic representatives known as high commissioners, meetings of heads of government, specialised conferences of other ministers and officials, expert groups, and discussions at international conferences and the United Nations. Trade and cultural exhibitions and conferences of professional and unofficial medical, cultural, educational and economic organisations are other ways in which frequent contacts are made.

Heads of government usually meet every two years, most recently in Vancouver in 1987; they will next meet in Kuala Lumpur this year. Proceedings are held in private, facilitating a frank and informal exchange of views. No votes are taken, decisions being reached by consensus.

These meetings allow prime ministers and presidents to discuss international issues and decide on collective initiatives. Common views on matters of major international concern are formulated and reflected in the communiqués issued at the ends of the meetings.

Occasionally, separate declarations are made on particular issues. These have included the 1971 Declaration of Commonwealth Principles; the 1977 Gleneagles Statement, which commits member governments to take every practical step to discourage sporting contacts

with South Africa; and the 1985 Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa, which provides for measures designed to impress on South Africa the urgency of dismantling the apartheid system.

The 1987 Okanagan Statement and Programme of Action on Southern Africa committed member states to increased support for the front-line states including a special technical assistance programme for Mozambique.

The 1987 Vancouver Declaration on World Trade condemned protectionism and supported trade liberalisation through the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

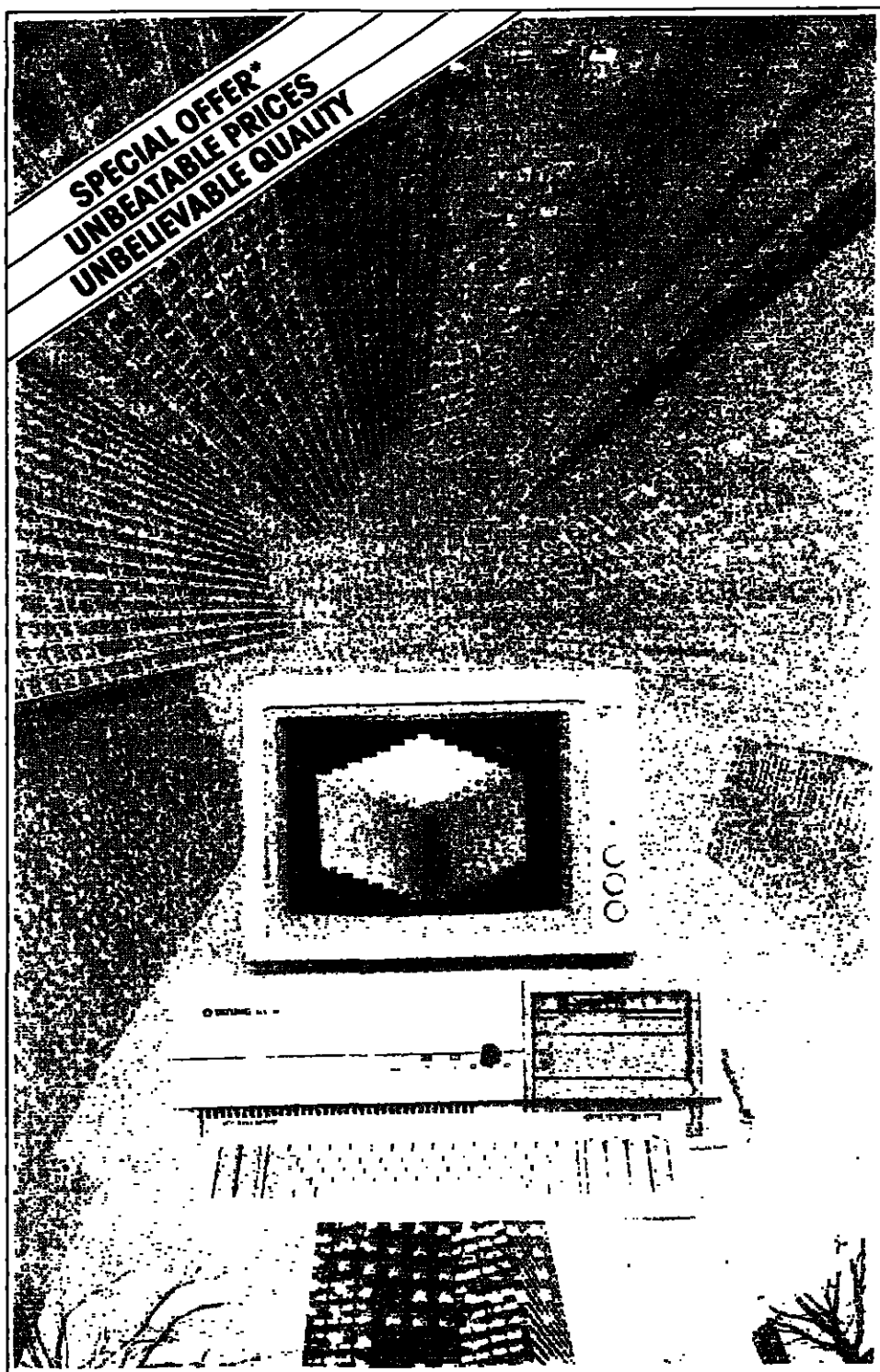
Following the failure of Commonwealth and other attempts in 1986 to encourage the evolution of a political dialogue leading to the establishment of a non-racial and representative government, a summit of seven Commonwealth leaders,

meeting in London in August 1986, agreed on the need for further measures against South Africa.

Britain, while believing that mandatory economic sanctions would not succeed in promoting peaceful change, agreed to impose voluntary bans on new investment in, and the promotion of tourism to, South Africa, as well as to implement European Economic Community decisions to ban the import of iron and steel.



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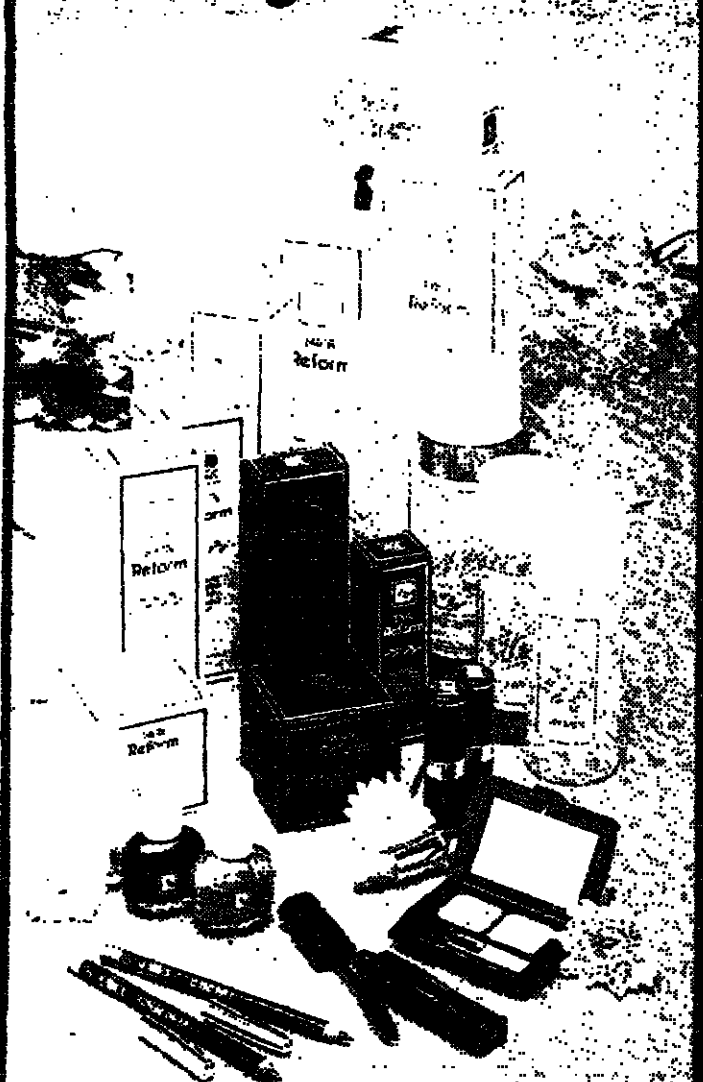
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By Andrew Walker  
former Correspondent  
BBC External Services

THE origins of the British Royal Family can be traced back to the dark ages, the period after the Roman Empire collapsed, when "barbarians" were invading the former offshore province of Britain.

There are several strands in the story. In the north, Kenneth MacAlpin united the Scots and the Picts, the earlier inhabitants of what became Scotland. This was the beginning of the Scottish royal line.

Much earlier, a Saxon adventurer called Cerdic is said to have led a group of settlers who landed in southern Britain in 495 AD. They became known as the West Saxons and their kingdom as Wessex. By the early 9th century Wessex had become the leading Anglo-Saxon kingdom, and its king,

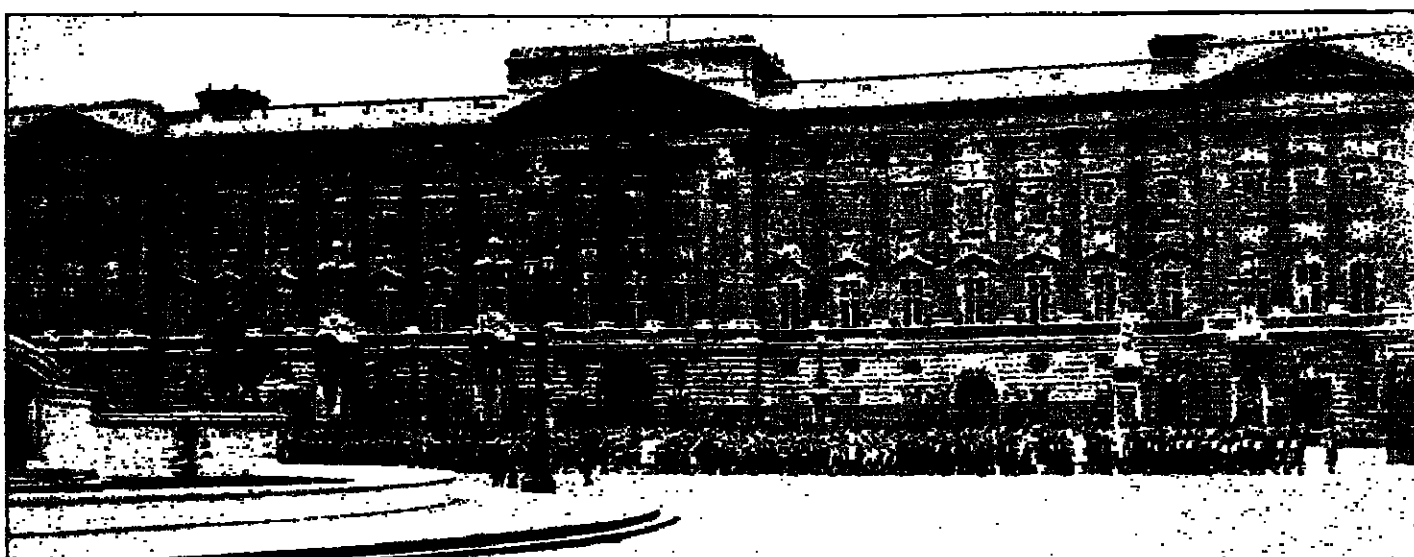
Egbert, was the first to be described as the king of all England.

The royal line can be traced back to these early days, but it has not always gone directly from parents to child. Although the hereditary principle has been preserved, there have been interruptions in the direct line of succession.

For example, in 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England and established a new, French-speaking military aristocracy and a new royal line. However, his younger son, Henry I, married a descendant of the Wessex kings and so brought the ancient royal blood back into the succession.

#### Beginning of Parliament

In the Middle Ages the king was regarded as ruling by divine right. But as early as the 13th century the barons of England forced King John to sign the Magna Carta, which made it clear that he had to obey the law of the land if he



Buckingham Palace, London home of the British sovereign, stands in St James' Park. It was originally built for John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham and Normandy in 1703, by a Dutch architect, but in 1761 was purchased by George III. It was reconstructed in classic style, by John Nash in 1825-36; in 1846 a new wing was added, and in 1856 the great ballroom, 111 by 60 ft., was built. In 1913, as part of the Queen Victoria Memorial, it was refaced in Portland Stone, in Renaissance style, Sir Aston Webb being the architect. It contains 602 rooms.

A brief history of the British monarchy from the dark ages to the present day

## Royal connections

wanted to retain the allegiance of his subjects. The Middle Ages too saw the beginning of Parliament. Its powers were strictly limited at first, but were to grow over the centuries.

The Protestant Reformation of the 16th century produced a great change in the monarchy. King Henry VIII quarrelled with the Pope and was excommunicated. He therefore made himself head of the Church of England. But although Protestant, it did not break with Roman Catholic forms of worship as much as some of the more extreme Protestants would have liked.

Henry was a member of the House of Tudor, which added a Welsh background to the royal line. He had altogether six wives, and three of his children succeeded him one after the other. The last was Elizabeth I, who was on the throne at the time of the Spanish Armada of 1588.

She died childless and was succeeded by a near relation, James VI of Scotland, who became James I of England. He was descended from the English royal line through his

mother, Mary Queen of Scots. His son, Charles I, was nearly the last of the line. His belief in the divine right of kings led him into conflict with Parliament, which was increasing in authority.

After a bitter civil war he was executed, and it looked as if the monarchy had come to an end. However, army rule proved unpopular and, after a brief republican interregnum, the dead king's son, Charles II, was welcomed back to resume the royal succession.

**The Hanoverians arrive**  
His younger brother, James II, was less successful. Acting without consulting Parliament, he was deposed after only three years and succeeded by his daughter, Mary, and son-in-law William of Orange, who were both Protestants. Many Protestants of Northern Ireland are called Orangemen to this day because they supported William against the forces of James II, who was a Roman Catholic.

After James II no Roman Catholic was allowed to succeed to the British throne — a rule that still applies. It

meant that after Mary and her younger sister, Queen Anne, had died childless — Anne had 17, but none of them survived — the throne passed to the nearest suitable Protestant. This was a German prince, the Elector of Hanover, who was descended from James I, became King George I.

The early Hanoverian kings seemed more German than British and were not particularly popular. They even disliked each other but, in spite of their lack of charm, it was during their reigns that constitutional government became firmly established in Britain.

**Victorian Age**  
The powers of Parliament increased and those of the monarchy diminished. A sign of the changing nature of the monarchy was the fact that George II was the last British king to lead his troops in battle against the French Army at Dettingen in 1743.

His grandson, George III, reigned for 60 years, during which Britain lost some of its North American colonies in the War of Independence that resulted in the creation of the

United States. During the latter part of his reign, he had periods of madness, and his eldest son acted as Prince Regent for a number of years before becoming King George IV in his own right. George III had been a model of quiet domesticity, but George IV was a dissolute, pleasure-loving monarch who was frequently criticised and satirised in the press.

When his niece, Queen Victoria, came to the throne at the age of 18 however, moral rectitude took over again. Victoria reigned for nearly 64 years (1837-1901) and gave her name to a whole age. She married a German prince, Albert of Saxe-Coburg, and had nine children. By their marriages with members of European royalty she became the grandmother of Europe. Practically every royal family was related to her — for example, Alfonso XIII, grandfather of King Juan Carlos, married one of her granddaughters.

After Albert's death Queen Victoria lived in virtual seclusion for years and was

strongly criticised for it. But when she celebrated her diamond jubilee at a time when the British Empire was at its height, people came from all parts of the world to pay tribute to her. After driving through the streets of London, packed with cheering crowds, she confided to her diary: "No one, I believe, has ever met with such an ovation as was given to me."

#### Internationally famous

The feeling of warmth for the monarchy has lasted on the whole, although from time to time it has been under strain. Just over 50 years ago the abdication of Edward VIII in order to marry a divorced American, Wallis Simpson, seemed to pose a threat to the whole institution. However, the decency and charm of the new king, George VI, and Queen Elizabeth (now the Queen Mother) renewed the bond between monarch and subjects, particularly during the grim years of World

War II. When George VI died in 1952 many ordinary people felt a personal sense of loss.

Today his elder daughter, Queen Elizabeth II, remains Head of State, the Church of England and the armed forces. The acts done in her name are carried out by her ministers who are responsible to Parliament, but she still has the right to be consulted and to encourage and advise.

She is also Head of State of a number of independent countries in the Commonwealth and Head of the Commonwealth itself, a symbolic title with no executive powers.

The media has made the British Royal Family internationally famous. Wherever its members go they are greeted by large crowds. The combine ancient ceremonial with modern informality. It is a far cry from the fierce, unlettered warriors who landed in Britain 1500 years ago.



King Henry VII



Queen Elizabeth I

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## How does the House work?

point of it all; the right to ask a "supplementary" question, i.e. the real one. Why do MPs put up with this rigmarole? Because, in theory, it allows an ordinary MP to ask unrestricted and topical questions without giving the Prime Minister advance warning.

The theory. When the leader of the House, John Wakeham, was standing in for the prime minister in June this year, he amiably thanked his Conservative questioner for not only letting him know the question in advance but also for having provided the answer — which he proceeded to read out. Indeed, most questions from government backbenchers are on the lines of, "Does the prime minister think the recent trade figures show how brilliantly successful her economic policy has been?" She will commend her honourable friend for his insight and point out how much worse it all was a decade ago under Labour. If there is something she particularly wishes to say, she will let one of the Whips know, and he will press the question into the palm of a willing hon. friend.

Not that things are more open on the opposition side (and this is almost the only time Neil Kinnock is seen "on the floor" too). Questions asked by Labour MPs are also suggested to them by their Whips. Only a few MPs, such as Ken Livingstone, Dale Campbell Savours and Tam Dalyell, stick to their own points, and these are usually on national security.

And the only questions the prime minister won't answer are exactly the ones only she has the authority to answer — anything on "national security." The rigmarole over, at 3.30 on the dot, Thatcher slips

away, not to be seen until the next 15-minute session. So much for prime ministerial accountability.

You wouldn't know it from the hullabaloo of these occasions, but the Chamber of the House of Commons is all but empty most of the time. In fact, it is empty most of the time. In honour of the days when politics was the pastime of gentlemen, it doesn't "sit" till 2.30 in the afternoon, only sits on a Saturday when a war is in the offing and has the longest holidays (about 20 weeks) in the world of work.

Britain is rare in not expecting its MPs to be full-time; many still practise as barristers or at Lloyd's, and some hold so many company directorships or consultancies that it's hard to know if they're the Member for Seaside or for Loadsmoney PLC. Meanwhile, other MPs complain of overwork — those who conscientiously take up their constituents' problems, problems which have multiplied as local government has lost power.

Most MPs spend little time "on the floor" of the House because it has little political power. This has been true for years. As George Thomas, now Lord Toupy and one-time Speaker, said, the struggle

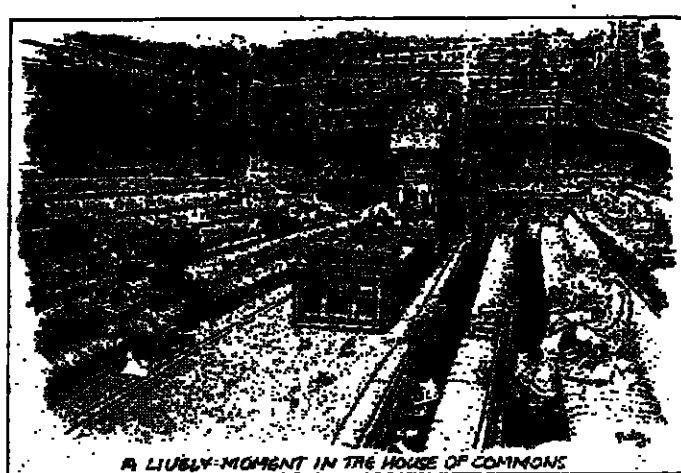
of his predecessors had been against all-powerful monarchs; now it is to protect the independence of himself and the House from the "all-powerful government."

Lord Bruce Gardyne, a Treasury minister, said even ministers don't know what the cabinet discusses for they see Cabinet Minutes "in a form so censored that even Dr Bowdler would have called for greater detail."

MPs have watched their power — and that of Parliament — dwindle for decades. It is doubtful if they ever really had much power over government. Today, Parliament is merely a step in the profession of being a politician. If you want a government post, you have to have a seat in Parliament. You'd think that the combined energy of 650 MPs would be sufficient to change a system which almost all find deeply frustrating in their first years. But few MPs see their job as being to make Parliament a democratic forum of debate and holding government to account.

The 46 members of minority parties (including Northern Ireland) have no influence.

### How a cartoonist sees it



### COMMONS TERMS EXPLAINED

**Order Paper:** This lists the proposed business of the day: debates, questions, committees, etc.

**Whips:** Government and opposition have 12 each — appointed to order parliamentary business, work out who will do what, hear complaints, discipline members or pass their grumbles upwards. They are referred to as "the usual channels".

**Questions:** The greatest independent right MPs have is to put forward written questions to ministers. Much of our knowledge about the Government, government departments and state of the nation comes from the written answers to the questions. If you want to find out something which only a government department knows, ask your MP to put in a written question. As well as questions to the Prime Minister twice a week, the first hour of business each day is given over to questioning government ministers. Each department takes it in turn, and MPs often use this chance to ask questions about their own constituency as well as make political points. A minister who wants to make a statement may well prime one of his backbenchers to ask the leading question.

**Private Member's Bill:** Every year, MPs ballot for the right to put forward a bill. The first 20 are allowed to put forward their bill, but unless they have the support of the Government, or majority of MPs, they are unlikely to get enough time to push the bill through. David Steel's abortion bill had support and got through in 1967.

**Stages of a law:** If the Government wants to open up a subject for discussion, on which it may intend to legislate, it may produce a Green Paper. This sets out the Government's general approach to a problem. At that stage, interested bodies are invited to comment. Individuals can also send in comments to the Department which has issued the paper.

The next stage is a White Paper, which will cover the main points of the proposed legislation. The bill itself will be very detailed, divided into sections and clauses, and is drafted by specialists. It is presented in either the Commons or the Lords at the first reading, which is simply a formal announcement that the bill has been introduced to Parliament. It then has to wait for its slot in the parliamentary timetable.

The second reading is the point at which the bill is formally debated in the House of Commons. After this, it goes to a standing committee which includes members from both main parties and a sprinkling from minority parties. These committees may amend the bill. The bill then comes back to the Commons in what is known as the report stage, when it can be amended again. The third reading is usually a formality. After that, it goes to the Lords, which may send it to committee, and then discuss and vote on it further. After that, it comes back to the Commons, which can accept or throw out the Lord's amendments. At the very end of the session it goes to the Queen for her royal assent. Then it's law.

### What really happens in the 'Mother of Parliaments' — the House of Commons

By Sarah Beaton

TWICE a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3.15 pm on the dot, a trim, tidy figure squeezes on to the Front Bench of the House of Commons. It is virtually the only time Margaret Thatcher is seen in the House, for prime ministers have far more important things to do than take part in Parliament. But, as a last vestige of the

idea that the government is accountable to Parliament, she does turn up for prime minister's questions.



The Tory front bench

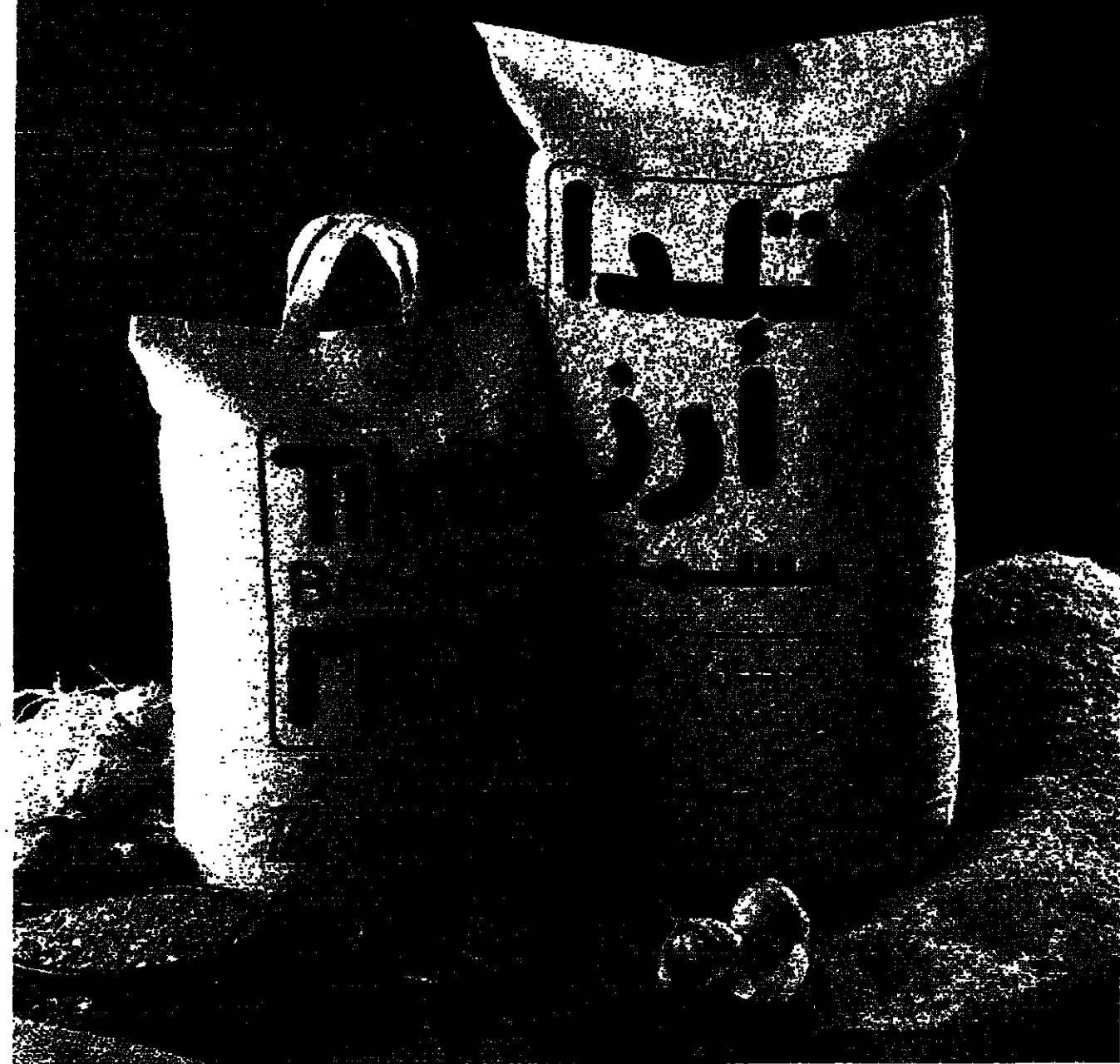
On these occasions, her voice starts low and enlarges to a great roar. It is not just that she has to shout to make herself heard.

It is also that the only point of questions and answers is to make the other side look silly.

What is not heard on the radio is the procedure for getting to ask the prime minister a question. Not so long ago, these were on specific subjects and listed on the Order Paper. Now the Order Paper merely lists the names of about 190 MPs, all of whom are queuing up to ask the prime minister the same probing question: will she list her engagements of the day?

This method of questioning was instituted in 1976 by a Labour MP, John Gillingham. Once she has mumbled through her tasks of the day, you get the

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'When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life'

## Swinging London — a capital place for tourists

By Nick Kemmis

"WHEN a man is tired of London, he is tired of life." This much quoted remark by Dr Samuel Johnson, the 18th century man-of-letters, remains as true today as when he said it in 1776. The great capital has grown and changed since his time, but it is still one of the world's most exciting and rewarding places to visit throughout the year.

Boredom is unlikely because there is so much to see and do, but bewilderment may temporarily bother first-time visitors until they obtain a map and guidebook, and begin to understand the city's layout. This is less confusing than it at first appears, and most of the places to see are concentrated in a few small areas.

On the first day, the visitor should call at the British Travel Centre at 12 Regent Street, near Piccadilly Circus, for comprehensive information on transport, accommodation, events and entertainment. Then an excellent introduction is to board one of the many buses giving the 1-1/2-hour London Transport Sightseeing Tour, complete with commentary.

Having decided which localities to explore, the best way to do so is on foot, getting there from the hotel taxi, underground train or bus.

Newcomers naturally want to see the famous and historic places they have heard about, such as Buckingham Palace,

Queen Elizabeth II's London home. There the precision of the morning ceremony of Changing the Guard can be admired, followed by a visit to the exhibition of pictures and other treasures from the Royal Collection in the adjoining Queen's Gallery in Buckingham Palace Road.

The Tower of London was built centuries before the palace, and stands in an area

by the Thames where a fascinating and varied day can be spent. The mighty 900-year-old Tower, once the scene of executions of the famous and infamous, contains one of the world's finest armour collections and the fabulous Crown Jewels.

Nearby are Tower Bridge, which provides superb views of London and the river; HMS Belfast, an 11,000-tonne

World War II cruiser, now a floating naval museum; and St Katharine's Dock, turned by an imaginative 1970s development into a tranquil yacht haven, surrounded by restored warehouses, shops

and restaurants. Across the river in Tooley Street is the London Dungeon, with galleries realistically displaying mediaeval legends, witchcraft, and numerous tableaux depicting tortures. Its

latest feature, using computer-controlled audio and visual effects, tells the story of the Great Fire of London, which destroyed 13,000 houses in 1666.

Near the Tower is one of the

stations of the new Docklands Light Railway, opened by the Queen in 1987. This runs eastward into Europe's largest city development, which has been called "the biggest rebuilding of London since the Great Fire."

Docklands covers more than 20 sq. km, with nearly 90 kilometres of river and dockside waterfront. Its newest attraction is Tobacco Dock, near the Tower, a shopping village based on a huge warehouse reputedly built by prisoners taken in the Napoleonic Wars in the early 1800s. As well as a range of shops and restaurants, it has two full-size replica sailing ships at the quayside, containing a museum of piracy and animated tableaux of Robert Louis Stevenson's book, "Treasure Island."

## Art complex

The Thames no longer bustles with commercial vessels, but there are plenty of boats offering visitors the chance to see the historic buildings and new developments on its banks. From piers at Westminster and Charing Cross, there are trips downstream to Greenwich, home of the National Maritime Museum and the 19th century tea-clipper, Cutty Sark, or the longer journey upstream, past the botanical riches of Kew Gardens to Hampton Court Palace.

The South Bank arts complex, opposite Charing Cross Pier, includes the Royal Festival Hall, the Hayward Gallery (with a wonderful exhibition on Leonardo da Vinci until April 16), the National Film Theatre and the National Theatre.

A new attraction is the £12 million Museum of the Moving Image — probably the world's largest devoted to cinema and television, from the 18th century optical experiments to the latest technology.

Its 52 exhibition areas, with

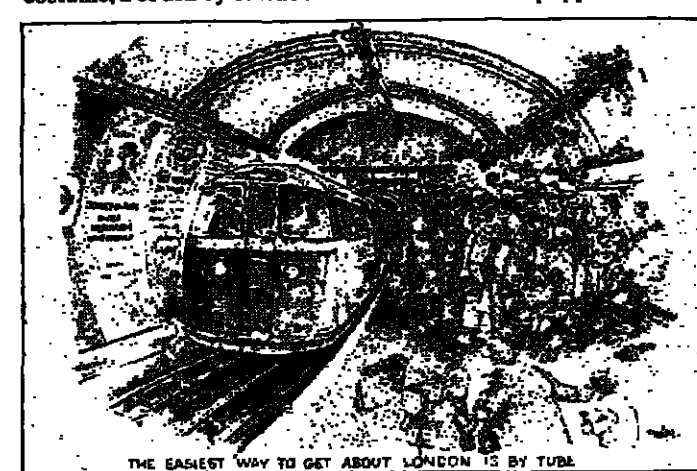


'Every year, London adds to the amazing range of attractions, but still retains old favourites, like the museums, green parks, street markets, restaurants, theatres and the distinctive black taxis.'

72 computer-controlled video screens, contain an amazing amount of information and entertainment. Film memorabilia include Charlie Chaplin's original tramp costume, a couch by Salvador



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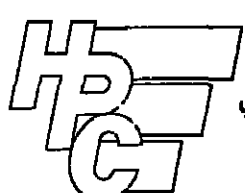
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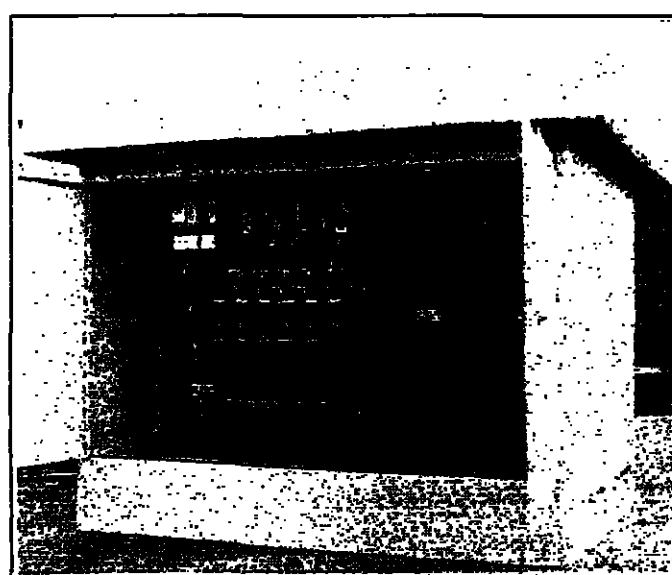
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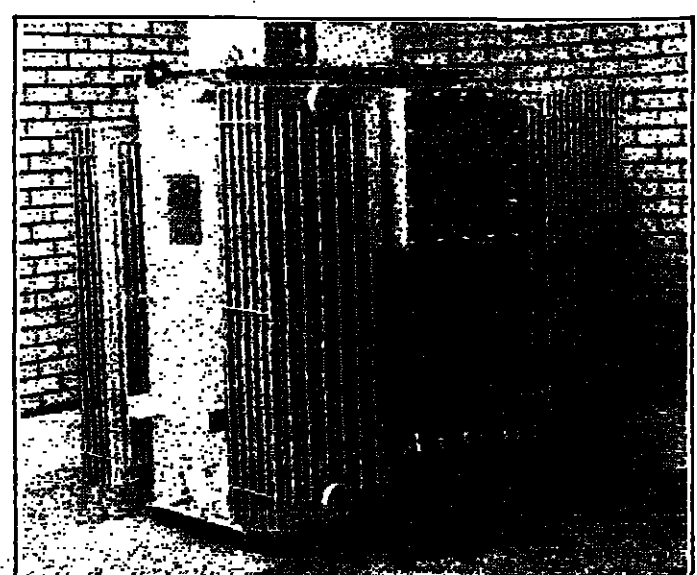
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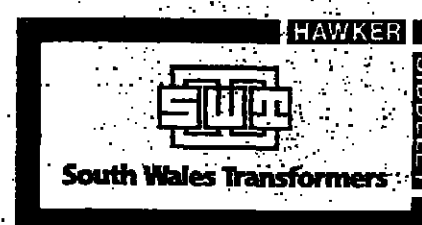
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## A theatre for all seasons...

From Shakespeare and other classics to modern drama and spectacular musicals, there's never a problem to find something worth seeing in London, the world's theatre capital.

By Marc Kemmis

LONDON is the world's theatre capital. No other city can match its exciting array of shows — from Shakespeare and other classics, to modern drama and spectacular musicals — nor the consistently high quality of the staging and acting. There are more than 50 theatres in all, so the visitor's problem is never finding something worth seeing but deciding what to miss.

It is now 413 years since the opening of the capital's first purpose-built theatre. This was James Burbage's wooden building, known simply as The Theatre, and his company of actors included a young man called William Shakespeare. Four centuries later, London welcomed the arrival of a new landmark on the

South Bank of the Thames: the National Theatre, with its three auditoria. Then in 1982 there was more excitement with the opening of the Barbican Centre, a vast arts complex containing the two London theatres of the Royal Shakespeare Company. This also uses three more at Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's Warwickshire home town, about 160 kilometres northwest of the capital.

### Opera and Ballet

The majority of London's theatres, however, date from the early part of this century or, in a few cases, much earlier. The greatest concentration of them is in the West End, within ten minutes walk of Piccadilly Circus. The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is the oldest still in use. It dates from 1794 (its interior

was reconstructed in 1921), and stands on the site of three earlier theatres.

Most of the great names of 18th and 19th century British theatre performed there, and during the past 60 years it has mainly been the home of a succession of lavish, long-running musicals, from "Rose Marie" and "Showboat", to "South Pacific", "My Fair Lady", "Camelot" and "A Chorus Line".

Another historic theatre is the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, home not only of opera, but the Royal Ballet as well. Opened in 1858 on the site of two earlier theatres, it is an imposing structure both inside and out.

It plans to stage at least six, and up to ten, new productions in each of its next five seasons, and then is due to close in 1993 for rebuilding work.

The mainly traffic-free Covent Garden area, which until a few years ago housed London's largest fruit, flower and vegetable market, is now a great attraction to visitors, with its unusual shops, wide range of restaurants, market stalls and street entertainers. It also has the Theatre Museum, housed in the old flower market.

St Martin's Theatre, near Trafalgar Square, is not among the oldest — it opened during World War I — but it is the home of a record-breaker. Agatha Christie's detective



story "The Mousetrap" is the world's longest running play,

having celebrated its 36th birthday and 15,000th

performance towards the end of 1988.

Since opening in 1952, it has been seen by more than 7.5 million people. The film rights were sold back in 1956 — with the proviso that the movie could not be released until six months after the end of the London stage production. Yet another completely new cast took it over recently, so the cinema could still have a long wait.

No other shows come remotely near that record, but one or two musicals have continued to attract packed audiences for several years, and are accepting bookings months in advance. These include "Cats" (New London), "Starlight Express" (Apollo Victoria) and "The Phantom of the Opera" (Her Majesty's) — all three with music by Andrew Lloyd Webber.

### Popular Productions

His latest work is the eagerly awaited "Aspects of Love", due to open at the Prince of Wales Theatre on 12 April. It is being directed by Trevor Nunn, former director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, and the cast includes Roger Moore, best known for his film roles as James Bond. Another new musical is the futuristic "Metropolis" at the Piccadilly.

While a few big musicals and "The Mousetrap" go on and on, and the National Theatre and Royal Shakespeare Company give



their impressive repertoires of classic and new works, many London theatres now stage plays for limited seasons of a few months.

But plays that look destined to continue for some time include "The Secret of Sherlock Holmes" (Wyndham's) with Jeremy Brett playing the master detective as he has many times on television; "Henceforward" (Vaudeville), the latest work by the prolific playwright Alan Ayckbourn; and a revival of Noel Coward's "The Vortex" (Garrick), starring Maria Aitken and Rupert Everett.

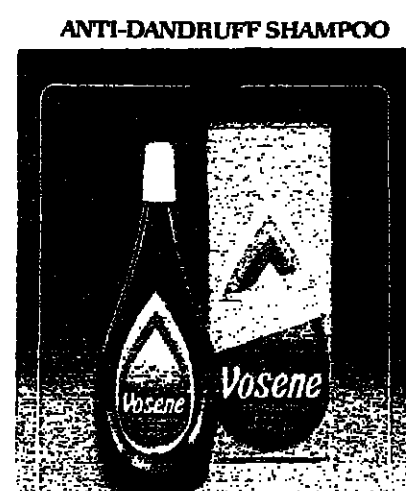
### Concerts Centre

The distinguished actor Anthony Hopkins, who has had successes at the National in the 1980s, opens on 20 April in "M. Butterfly", a new play at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The London theatre's great international reputation tends

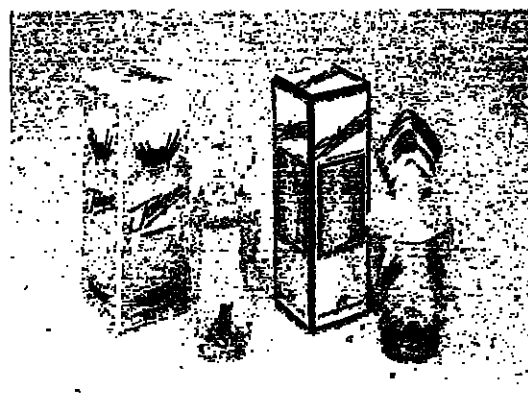
to detract attention from the capital's equally high standing as a great musical centre. As well as the RSC theatres, the Barbican has a magnificent 2000-seat concert hall, home of the London Symphony Orchestra.

And just along the river from the National Theatre are the Royal Festival Hall and the Queen Elizabeth Hall, both with year-long seasons featuring the world's finest orchestras, conductors and soloists.

Then there is the huge circular Royal Albert Hall, every year the scene of what is claimed to be the world's largest music festival, the BBC Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, known affectionately as "the Proms". From 21 July to 16 September, 65 concerts will be performed in 58 days, with a wide range of music, orchestras, choirs and soloists of many nationalities.



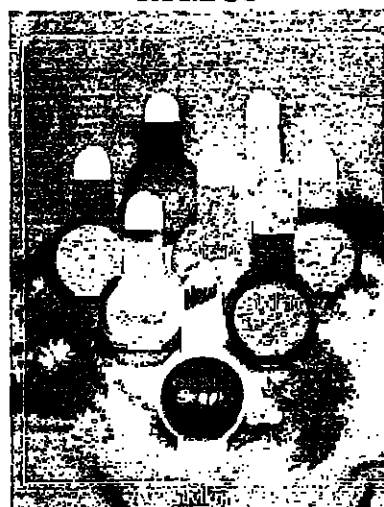
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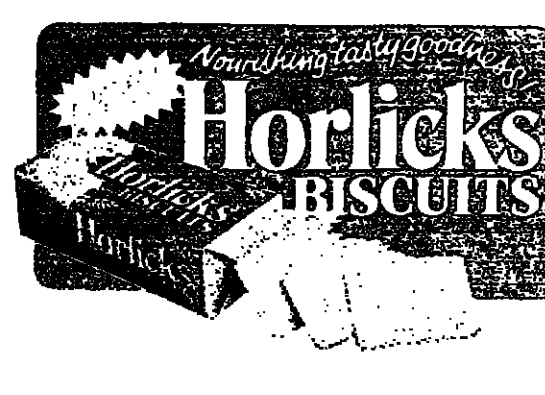
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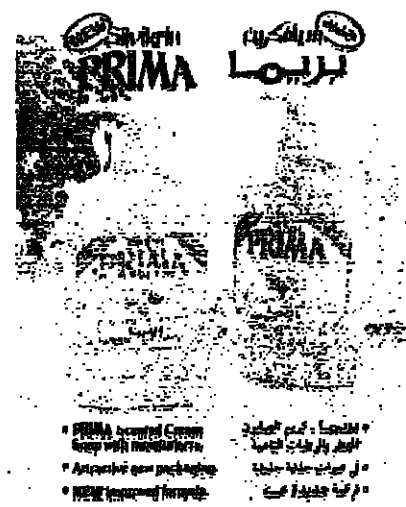
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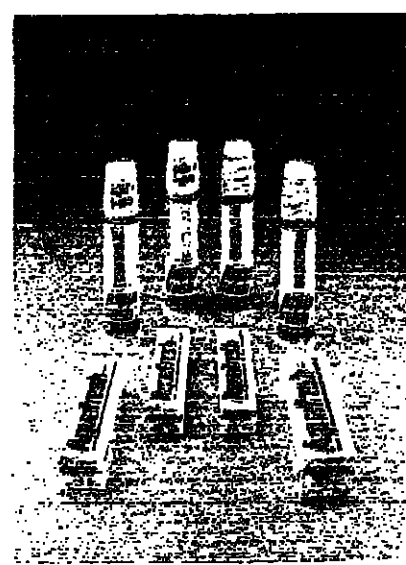


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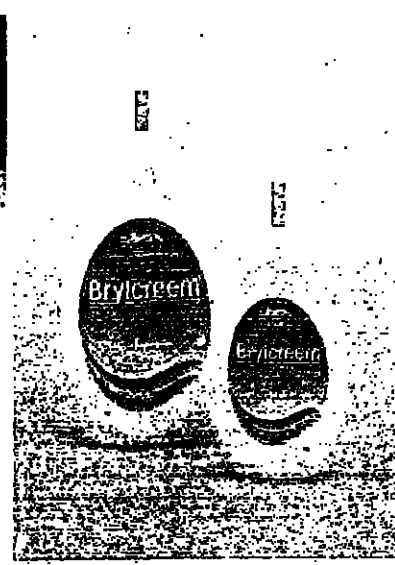
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# Diana, the working mother

By John Newnham

WHEN Lady Diana Spencer became the Princess of Wales on a sunny July day in 1981, she accepted what was to be a very different way of life from the one to which she had been accustomed and for which she had not been groomed. Her upbringing had prepared her for becoming a wife and mother, but not as consort to the next monarch of the United Kingdom and Head of Commonwealth, the Prince of Wales.

She was, of course, no stranger to inner royal circles. Her father, the eighth Earl Spencer, had been an equerry to Queen Elizabeth II's father, King George VI. Her grandmother, Ruth Lady Fermoy, was and still is Lady in Waiting and friend to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. But until the February morning five months before her marriage in St Paul's Cathedral, when Buckingham Palace officially announced her engagement, the Princess had always enjoyed complete freedom of movement, unhindered by personal bodyguard or herds of photographers.

## Concern

Like many other young women approaching the age of 20, she was starting out in life with no clear ambition and no formal work training. Yet already she was developing interests that stemmed from a deep personal concern and would form an integral part of her future life. In her last years at school, at West Heath, near London, she had involved herself energetically and enthusiastically in community service, visiting the elderly and playing with handicapped children.

Following a term at finishing school in Switzerland, she took a job as a helper at the patriotically named Young England kindergarten in London's Piccadilly. It was a permanent job but not full time and, through a job finding agency, she was assigned to look after a little American boy whose father was in the oil business.

These early contacts with children and the elderly have stood her in good stead for the third aspect of her new role in life — that of a working woman in her own right. For although she is first and foremost a wife and mother, and secondly a consort to her husband, her position has also mapped out for her a professional role as a patron or president of charitable organisations.

Even before their marriage, her husband's office was dealing

with requests from charity organisations inviting her to become their patron. By accepting these, she set the seal on her future professional calling. The Princess is now patron or president of numerous organisations. Initially the invitation is for a period of five years, but it may be extended at the request of the charity, provided the Princess wishes to continue to represent it.

## Merit

It is commonly believed that such invitations are accepted automatically, but the Princess treats every request on merit. She reads all there is to know about the charity — its activities, its record of achievement and its future plans — and looks at what they want from her patronage. She is deeply concerned about the physically and mentally handicapped and requests from organisations actively dealing with their problems are likely to take precedence over others.

The needs of other groups are not ignored, however. For instance, the Princess is Patron of the Pre-School Playgroups Association; Patron of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland, which has made her an Honorary Fellow; Patron of the National Children's Orchestra; Patron of the London City

Ballet; President of the Royal Academy of Music; and President of the Wales Craft Council. But the final choice is always hers.

One question often asked is what a member of the royal family can give to a charity apart from a name at the top of a sheet of headed paper and a once-in-a-while visit. The Princess of Wales does her best to offer a great deal more.

Whenever she visits an organisation or institution, she hates to be rushed, believing that some people need to talk to her longer than others. Her critics say she cannot communicate and has little to contribute in conversation. Those who have met her disagree strongly, and they include the helpers and patients with whom she spends time when visiting homes, hospitals, day centres and other social institutions.

Visiting children in hospital, she will sit on the edge of the bed and make a point of including the parents in conversation. At a day centre, she will sit on a children's chair, sometimes offering to help out with a puzzle or drawing. Her days at the Young England kindergarten are obviously hard to forget.

As a mother of two young children, Princes William and Henry, she is particularly conscious of the need for action

in this field.

The Princess is also conscious of not taking on too much too soon. Her children are very important to her and she feels they must have as much of her time as her official duties will allow. When she and the Prince went on their first official overseas tour of Australia and New Zealand in March and April 1983, she felt the six-week separation from her nine-months-old son Prince William was too long. In an unprecedented move she insisted that he accompany his parents despite their many obligations. But for the two-week tour of Canada in June of the same year, the young Prince was left at home and his first birthday had to be celebrated later.

As much time as possible is spent with her two growing sons. She breakfasts with them in the morning before an engagement. If there is a lengthy programme ahead, the Princess tries to return home for lunch, and tea is very much a family ritual to be fitted in before an evening engagement.

Weekends tend to be private and the Princess makes the most of the time off to be with her family.

But sometimes duty calls, as for every professional woman, at the weekend. Although her first instinctive commitment is to her family, the Princess is very aware of her official role and the duties she has to perform. But she is endeavouring to give her children as normal an upbringing as circumstances will permit.

The Princess of Wales is perhaps the most photographed woman in the world, and she accepts that there will always be cameras wherever she goes. She understands that photographers have a job to do and is co-operative but on her own terms. They may have their pictures some of the time, but not all of her time. She has received massive publicity, her pictures have appeared in the majority of newspapers and magazines in the Western world, but underneath the glossy image is a serious, thinking, caring person.

She is moved by the sufferings of handicapped people, particularly children. The Princess is also very concerned about the drug problem affecting her generation and she takes her patronages very seriously.

Gone is that shy image of a few years ago, and instead we see a maturing woman who is making a significant contribution in her own right. She is the ninth Princess of Wales but, appropriately for the 1980s, she is the first to be a working mother.



By Sally Patience  
Royal Biographer

WITH so much of their lives spent in public view either in person or through photographs and television, the clothes of Britain's royal family need very special consideration. People can be forgiven for thinking that Queen Elizabeth II and other members of her family, with large dress allowances and vast wardrobes, can wear what they please but, in fact, choice is greatly limited by their royal role.

Royalty is always on the move, in and out of trains, ships, aircraft and carriages in all weathers and in different parts of the world. Clothes must be comfortable and must travel well. They must be basically simple in design so that, for instance, a raincoat will not look out of place.

The outfits need to be of the kind that can be put on and then forgotten through a long day of public engagements, or can be very quickly changed to meet the demands of the royal programme.

Official programmes will include not only the big and beautiful indoor occasions, but informal moments when the royal visitors can stroll about to chat with local people.

In these situations, with the press cameras and television also present, their clothes designers must remember that royalty has to be seen, particularly by those not lucky enough to sit or stand in the front row.

**Suiting all occasions**  
Whether it is the Queen in India beneath brilliant, hot, sun, or her daughter, Princess Anne, in the deep heat of Africa, they will be dressed practically to suit the occasion and the climate.

The Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother have always given plenty of

## Plenty of style in the royal wardrobe



time to the selection, making and fitting of their clothes and the all-important choice of hats. The Queen takes an intelligent interest in her clothes as part of the job, while the Queen Mother delights in her clothes, calling them "my props". During the years of public life Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has collected a great number of hats — one day she brought them all out

in her bedroom and, after due deliberation, decided that there were really only one or two she could do without.

Whatever the royal family wears is always an advertisement for the British fashion and clothing industry — an important sector of commercial life in Britain. Indeed, Princess Anne is president of the British Knitting and Clothing Export

Council, undertaking visits to clothing factories in this capacity.

The Queen's daughter-in-law the Princess of Wales chooses her clothes and hats from a large number of young British designers. In so doing she has established her own very individual style with an eye for detail and colour quite different from other members of the royal family.



Because of her height she wears plain, low-heeled court shoes, selecting brilliant colours rather than safe blacks or browns. Pretty as they are, they also ensure that she can comfortably undertake the hours of standing and walking required of her.

It has also meant that British shoe shops are never without this now popular shoe shape. The Princess often wears coloured tights too. Her handbag is usually of the clutch style but gloves, once a "must", are now rarely worn.

The Princess, before marriage, hardly ever covered her head, but once she began to accompany the Prince of Wales on public engagements the small hats with a floating feather or small veil and flowers that she chose launched an interest in pretty headwear throughout the British Isles.

Since then she has been more adventurous and has chosen all shapes and sizes and colours: even a saucer-shaped hat that is tipped over one eye.

**Clothes For Climates**  
Whether she is dressed informally in dungarees and shirt to watch her husband at

polo, or tramping round a remote Scottish village in foul weather, the Princess's clothes will be right for the occasion.

It is an unwritten rule that public engagements are cancelled only in exceptional circumstances, and bad weather is NOT a reason.

The Prince of Wales holds the title Lord of the Isles (part of the Outer Hebrides) where the islands are set in the rough Atlantic. For three days during one visit the Prince and Princess travelled by helicopter and tiny motor boat.

Wind and rain buffeted them from all sides and over the long plaid suits and coats went a lightweight, all-enveloping raincoat and hat, a speciality of a renowned British manufacturer and widely available.

All members of the royal family put on safety clothes when required.

**Hard Helmet**  
For her three-hour visit to an oil rig, 180 km off in the North Sea off Aberdeen, the Princess wore a regulation survival suit of orange, with a yellow helmet and huge car protectors.

Visiting an aluminium smelting plant in Australia in 1985 she again wore a hard helmet, as did the Prince.

While her was rather large, his was not and it perched above his ears. Endearingly she could not stop chuckling about the different sizes.

Her hard helmet was worn with the trim white coat, pin-striped in navy, that she first wore (with a sailor-style cap) as a guest of the Italian Navy when she and the Prince visited a naval base.

This coat came into use again — for the Royal Air Force, when, as Honorary Commodore of RAF Station Wittering in Cambridgeshire, eastern England, she toured the base and inspected the personnel. And she wore the outfit once more in nautical conditions for a day touring the Isle of Wight, off England's south coast.

The rain poured down when the Prince and Princess toured Wales in 1981. One outfit, a pale cashmere wool coat and tiny hat with feathers, became very damp and bedraggled as the Princess chatted to the crowds. No lasting harm was done and in 1983 the Princess

wore it all again in New Zealand.

For tours overseas Queen Elizabeth II has often arrived in clothes linked to the national colours of the country she is visiting.

She has also had the emblem of her host country embroidered into a special dress.

In 1975 when she was in Japan a blue chiffon evening dress was made for her with long, flowing sleeves embroidered with cascading pink petals in the shape of almond blossom sprays. Another dress had Canadian maple leaves scattered across the skirt, and, for Australia, sprays of wattle decorated a golden yellow evening frock.

The Princess of Wales too made such a gesture. During her first tour of Wales she wore an outfit in the national colours of dark green and red. Sometimes, for an overseas tour, local custom is taken into account. For instance for the visit to the Gulf States towards the end of 1986, the Princess wore dresses with long sleeves.

## Youthful zest

When heads of state are the Queen's guests in London, a banquet is held for them in Buckingham Palace which members of the royal family attend. For these and the many dinners she has been to across the world, the Princess has a variety of evening dresses in silk taffeta, silk chiffon or crepe.

To accompany them she has the choice of two tiaras. One is her family tiara which she wore on her wedding day, the other, with big drops pearls, is a present from the Queen who inherited it from her own grandmother Queen Mary.

As one of the youngest members of the royal family with a public role, the Princess's youthful zest is reflected in her choice of a modern, colourful and pretty wardrobe which shows so positively what British designers can do.



# British youth ... and all that jazz

By Duncan McWhirter

## LPS Special Correspondent

THE British jazz world has changed greatly, emerging from the near oblivion of pubs and smoky back rooms during the past few years.

"The 1960s, in so many ways a disaster decade in western culture, almost succeeded in destroying jazz," Eric Hobbsbawn wrote recently and provocatively in "The Sunday Times" newspaper. "For upwards of 15 years after the first global triumph of the Beatles in 1964, there ceased to be a significant public for it among the occidental young, except some avant-garde circles in continental Europe, Latin America and — it goes without saying — Japan."

But the 1980s have been a rebirth of jazz — certainly among those of the occidental young who are British. If 1986 was the year of the media in the British jazz world and 1987 the year of the promoters, the current year could prove to be a major watershed, seeing the spread of jazz into areas it has never reached before.

## Revival

Unmistakable signs abound that the latest revival is more than just a fad. Record companies previously specialising in rock have begun to exploit a new, young market, eager to listen to homegrown talent such as tenor sax star Courtney Pine, the reed quartet Itchy Fingers or the Jazz Warriors, an all black orchestra.

An interesting step forward came last summer when the 21-strong orchestra Loose Tubes made its debut at the Proms in London's Albert Hall.

Peter King of Ronnie Scott's jazz club in the capital's Soho district, has described himself as "astounded" by the current flood of British bands. Taking saxophone players as an example, he said: "There's no end of brilliant players. They keep coming out of the woodwork."

Sunday newspaper colour supplements, quick to spot a trend, have run features on jazz fashion, using young musicians as models. Jazz has made the grade on British television — certainly on Channel Four, a national network.

And proper books are now regularly written about this former fringe interest. It is noteworthy that the recently published reference work in the United States, "The New Grove: Gospel, Blues and Jazz," chose British authors Paul Oliver and Max Harrison to write about these most native forms of American music.

## National Jazz Month

A vast, cross-country spread of events was staged during National Jazz Month in October last year, the most intensive co-ordinated 31 days of activities devoted to top jazz ever to have happened in Britain.

The idea for the event was first aired about four years ago in discussions between regional organisations and Jazz Services, the Arts Council-funded body directed by trumpeter Chris Hodgkins. This is responsible for co-ordinating events across

the country. One offshoot of the festival was the formation of the Association of British Jazz Musicians, launched with the blessing of the Musicians' Union.

Summer 1988 saw a massive show of jazz force, both in London and outside the capital. The Queen Elizabeth Hall, Barbican Hall, Royal Festival Hall, Alexandra Palace and other quality venues in London, and top provincial theatres, stadiums, arts centres and pavilions up and down the country, have showcased a roll-call of all-star British and overseas jazz musicians.

After World War II, young British musicians such as the alto saxist Bruce Turner worked in the ship's band on Cunard liners going to New York. There Turner, for example, studied under Lee Konitz and heard the great Charlie Parker at Birdland.

In the 1950s and 1960s, not a few American musicians — mainly blacks — spent time in Paris. In 1986, tenor saxist Dexter Gordon suddenly became a film star in Swiss director Bernard Tavernier's evocative "Round Midnight", playing a character in whom blended the Paris experiences of



pianist Bud Powell and tenor saxist Les Young.

If this film confirmed that France has the right to call itself the second home of jazz, Russell Davies has written in "The Observer" newspaper that Britain nevertheless can claim a startling rise in jazz interest and



The 1980s have seen a rebirth of jazz.

proficiency, and a greater spread of talent than in France over the last few years.

Even the notion of a "second home" of jazz might be under challenge with American players of the calibre of Jean Toussaint staying in Britain because they find local musicians so exciting.

## Diverse

Jon Dabner of the Jazz Cafe in the Newington Green area of northeast London, organised a festival in June and provided evidence of just how diverse and eclectic the British jazz renaissance is. Enthusiasm about the current state of affairs, he said: "It's wonderful. A lot of young people are coming into the music. Jazz is the greatest 20th century art form. It's conceived out of a struggle, a revolutionary music, and that's why the young, especially blacks, identify with it."

A recent young band-of-the-year contest attracted nearly 100 entries around the country. The

judges were embarrassed and delighted to find that it was scarcely possible to eliminate anybody, so very high was the all-round standard. And young players have instrumentalist idols scarcely older than themselves to look up to.

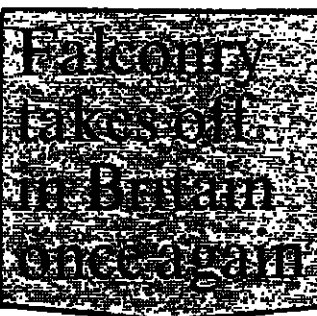


Women are now coming into British jazz in large welcome numbers. The trail was blazed by saxist Kathy Stobart, who turned professional at 14 and is still going strong at 62. A few comparative newcomers are the ebullient trombonist Annie

Whitehead, the dynamic saxist Gail Thompson of Gail Force, and The Guest Stars, whose members have recently gone their separate ways.

The Guest Stars' pianist and singer Laka Daical (she kept the nickname because nobody could pronounce her real Polish name) started her onstage life with a pop group. "I didn't think about women and music much", she says, "but I did sometimes wonder why I had to do all the oohs and aahs, and get dolled up when the boys could wear anything."

Another woman, sought-after bassoon player Lindsay Cooper, is a product of London's Royal Academy of Music. During the summer this academy honoured the composer, former bass player and now professor of jazz Graham Collier. Dozens of his pupils staged their first open jazz day, with workshops, jam sessions and a concert — conducted by Collier — to display the academy's talents.



By Judith Matloff

NEWENT, England, (Reuters): Falconry, the ancient blood sport of the nobility, is enjoying a renaissance in Britain with enthusiasts coming from every social rank.

Courses on falconry are springing up across the country, books are being published, and experts report active trade in hawks in the biggest falconry revival here for many years.

"Falconry is taking off," said Jemima Parry-Jones, who runs Europe's biggest falconry centre near this agricultural village 100 miles (160 km) northwest of London.

A young and hungry saker falcon on her gloved fist, she showed how to train a bird, swinging a piece of meat on a line to entice the bird to soar, circle and swoop at 100 miles an hour.

The number of visitors to the newest centre has doubled over the past five years to 50,000, while the British School of Falconry near Canterbury boasts 250 pupils against a handful in 1982.

There are 3,700 registered owners with 12,500 birds of prey.

## Attribute

Experts attribute booming interest to growing public appreciation of nature, a quest for different hobbies and new captive breeding methods which have bolstered bird populations. Britain bans the trapping of rare wild birds.

One of the world's oldest sports, falconry has been traced back to China 4,000 years ago. It originally served as a way to capture food, but many modern devotees keep a falcon, goshawk, buzzard — or even an owl — for more aesthetic purposes.

The emphasis is less on the kill and more on the precision and elegance of the flight.

The 60-year-old British Falconers Club, once a circle of landed gentry, has broadened its

New recruits include young professionals, bricklayers, a dustman and a surgeon

membership, which ranges from curious beginners seeking a new weekend sport to enthusiasts avidly hunting rabbits and grouse.

New recruits include young professionals, bricklayers, a dustman and brain surgeon.

"It was thought of as the sport of noblemen because they had more leisure time. Now it is the unemployed who have more time," said Parry-Jones.

## Devotee

No longer must a devotee seek out a 19th-century training manual. Modern falconers use astroturf for disease-free perches, radio tracking for lost birds and hybridisation for breeding.

But the training of hawks to perch on and fly to the fist, and the plumed leather hoods and bells fastened to legs, have changed little over the centuries.

Parry-Jones, who comes from three generations of hawkers, says it requires great skill.

Flying a bird incorrectly can kill it and one must build up trust with the bird, whose lethal potential should not be underestimated.

"A bird can be with you for 20 years, it's a partnership. They exist to hunt. You can never dominate them," she said, passing a cage of shrieking eagles extending their talons. A condor nuzzles her hand, seemingly as gentle as a kitten, but Parry-Jones reminds a visitor that its mate bit off the tip of someone's ear and ripped a sock off a booted foot.

## Inspired

A female golden eagle is caged in isolation because she "beat up four husbands."

The "Buke of St Albans", a 15th century treatise on hawk- ing, details the various species for people in different walks of life — merlins for women, sparrowhawks for priests, eagles and vultures for emperors. Earls flew peregrine falcons and kings gyrfalcons.

Today, hawkers are limited by cash and supply rather than social rank. Owls — new addi-



Falconry, the ancient blood sport of the nobility, is enjoying a renaissance amongst all social classes.

tions to British falconry circles — can cost £200 (£370) and some goshawks £16,000 (£29,600).

Falconry has inspired art and literature for centuries and its vocabulary has contributed words like "hoodwinking" and "mews" to the English language.

The sport flourished in mediaeval Britain, but began to wane in the 17th century with the rise of gunpowder. The decline firmly set in during the Industrial Revolution and by the 19th century it had ceased to be the sport of court. A handful of country squires kept it alive.

Some experts worry that a falconry boom could threaten wild birds of prey and feed a lucrative black market in stolen rare animals. Wild populations have already dwindled sharply due to pesticides, habitat disturbances and killings by humans. Falconers must be bred in captivity and registered with the government.

Falconers say that they are helping conservation by breeding birds and increasing public appreciation for them. Some have released birds to the wilds of Africa, North America and Europe.

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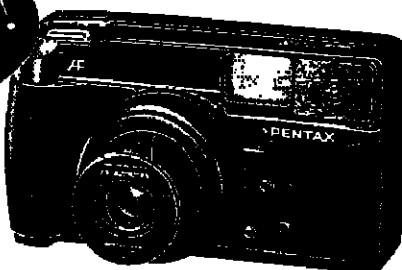
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مكتبة

## Wales - a country within a country

By Marc Kimmis

THIS July, it will be 20 years since Queen Elizabeth II invested her oldest son Prince Charles, as Prince of Wales. The colourful ceremony took place at Caernarfon Castle on the northwest coast of Wales — one of a number of imposing 13th century fortresses in the principality.

They were built by the English king, Edward I, born 750 years ago. He created the title "Prince of Wales," bestowing it on his infant son at Caernarfon in 1284. Wales probably has more castles than any other 20 720 square kilometres on Earth. They are one of the many rewarding facets of a visit to a land also famed for its poetry, fine singing, warm hospitality, glorious unspoilt scenery — and for the many narrow gauge steam railways that puff through it.

It is important to remember that Wales is not England, and that the Welsh are not English. It is a country, small but distinctive, its people of ancient Celtic stock, proud of their heritage, language and traditions.

### Museums and galleries

Like so much of Britain, Wales manages to fit an extraordinary variety of scenery into a compact space — almost one-fifth of it is in three of Britain's ten national parks. These are mountainous Snowdonia in the north, inland from Caernarfon; the Brecon Beacons, stretching from mid-Wales to the south; and the majestic cliff scenery of the Pembrokeshire coast park in the southwest.

It is ideal for those who enjoy touring the countryside without having to drive vast distances. Large-scale industry is, like the big cities, confined mainly to the south (and only a small proportion of that, too), while the rest of the principality retains a relaxed, timeless quality where you can

really get away from it all.

There are plenty of small country towns, many of which have a weekly market, with stalls in the street and farmers buying and selling sheep and cattle. Welshpool, a few kilometres west of the English border in mid-Wales, has one of the biggest sheep markets in Europe.

Then there are charming villages; interesting museums and art galleries; picturesque coastal resorts; and excellent opportunities for outdoor pursuits from sailing and pony-trekking to fishing (in the sea, lakes and rivers), walking and mountain climbing.

There are also all those castles. Cardiff, the Welsh capital — 248 kilometres west of London, under two hours by train — has one right in the heart of the city. The castle keep was built in 1090, on the site of a Roman fort; and nine kilometres to the north is the 13th century Castell Coch, restored in the 19th century.

Cardiff is a lively, bustling city, with good hotels and shops, and is the home of the renowned Welsh National Opera. On the outskirts, on a 40 hectares site at St Fagans, is the open-air Welsh Folk Museum, offering demonstrations by craftsmen and re-erected buildings — a farm, cottages, a tannery, a forge, working wool and corn mills.

### Narrow gauge railways

The series of deep valleys running inland from Cardiff — north of Caerphilly, home of another castle, and a Welsh cheese — is the centre of the now much-reduced coal-mining industry. At the Big Pit Mining Museum, Blaenavon, which closed in 1980 after a century of coal-producing, you can put on helmet and lamp and descend 90 metres for a tour of the mine workings.

As well as coal, Wales also used to be a centre for producing slate: the miners at



A view of Conway Castle, Caernarfon, built in about 1284 by King Edward I overlooking the Bay of Conway in northern Wales.

Blaenau Ffestiniog in Snowdonia worked the world's biggest slate quarry. Now, visitors can take a ride through the huge caverns and catacomb of tunnels, and watch craftsmen at work. The Llechwedd Slate Caverns and the Gioddfa Ganol Mountain Centre, nearby, provide a fascinating insight into the industry.

Since Roman times, there have also been gold miners in

Wales, although it has never been a major producer. But at Bontddu, near Dolgellau on the southern fringe of Snowdonia, they traditionally produce the gold for Royal wedding rings — including those for Queen Elizabeth II and the Princess of Wales. The Clogau Gold Mining Centre there, overlooking the picturesque Mawddach estuary, is to stage the 1991 International Gold Panning

### Championships.

Around the edge of Snowdonia stands a series of Edward I's mighty castles. As well as Caernarfon, there are Harlech, Conway — where the king himself was besieged within its 15-foot-thick walls — and, one on the Isle of Anglesey, Beaumaris.

The area also has a high concentration of delightful narrow gauge railways, mostly dating from the 19th century

and originally built to transport slate, ore and timber from the hills to the coast. They are now a tourist attraction, puffing through superb scenery, and no visit to the principality is complete without at least one steam train ride.

Wales has a lot of sheep (and tasty Welsh lamb is usually on restaurant menus), so naturally there are woollen mills, and shops offering an

extensive range of handmade wool garments. There are also many craft centres and shops, where you can buy locally produced goods such as pottery, and the traditional carved Welsh "love spoons."

Among the numerous places worth visiting are Portmeirion, the remarkable Italianate coastal village designed by the Welsh architect Clough Williams-Ellis (1883-1978); and two

outstandingly beautiful gardens: Bodnant near Conwy, and Powis Castle on the outskirts of Welshpool. Then there is Bodelwyddan, a 19th century castle five miles inland from the north coast resort of Rhyl, which has become the permanent home for a collection of Victorian portraits owned by London's National Portrait Gallery. Yes, there is plenty to enjoy on a visit to Wales.

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A selection of hats (above left and right) from top milliner Philip Somerville's collection and (inset) Philip Somerville.

## Hats fit for a princess!

THE Queen wears Philip Somerville's hats. So does Princess Di. And so did I.

There I stood, humble journalist not known for my great dress sense, wearing some of the most beautiful and expensive hats in the world.

As soon as I arrived at Philip Somerville's Hat Salon, in the heart of London's West End, I was whisked up to the showroom. Amid the opulent red and gold decor, a vast array of exquisite hats were on display.

Having the opportunity to choose from as many of these exclusive creations as I wished was a treat beyond my wildest dreams.

### Critical

The sole item of my own wardrobe for adorning my head is a tatty straw sailor hat, picked up at a London street market for £2.50 and dragged out every now and then for a friend's wedding or garden party.

I selected the brightest, most perfectly cut creations — and of course the most fun.

Somerville cast a critical

eye over my long dark hair and the brown wool jumper and black skirt that had seemed so right when I got dressed that morning.

"Too much hair," he decreed — and immediately an assistant leapt forward with an elastic hairband.

After my hair had been drawn back from my face and into a pony tail, I was wrapped in cashmere shawls of various colours to cover the jumper I had just decided never to wear again.

Then at last I was sufficiently presentable — worthy of displaying a Somerville hat, and the assistant advanced clutching a bright pink satin number, reminiscent of what was in Vogue during 1930's.

I held my breath. Would I be able to carry it off for the photographer? Would I ever have another chance to wear something quite as stunning again? It seemed not. "Madam's head is a little larger than average," scolded the assistant. My shame complete, I still managed to

feel a million dollars as hat after hat, was tugged on to my extra large head.

My face was framed with bright blues and pinks, deep, deep reds, pastels and straws — some hats were decorated with clusters of silk roses and even bowls of fruit.

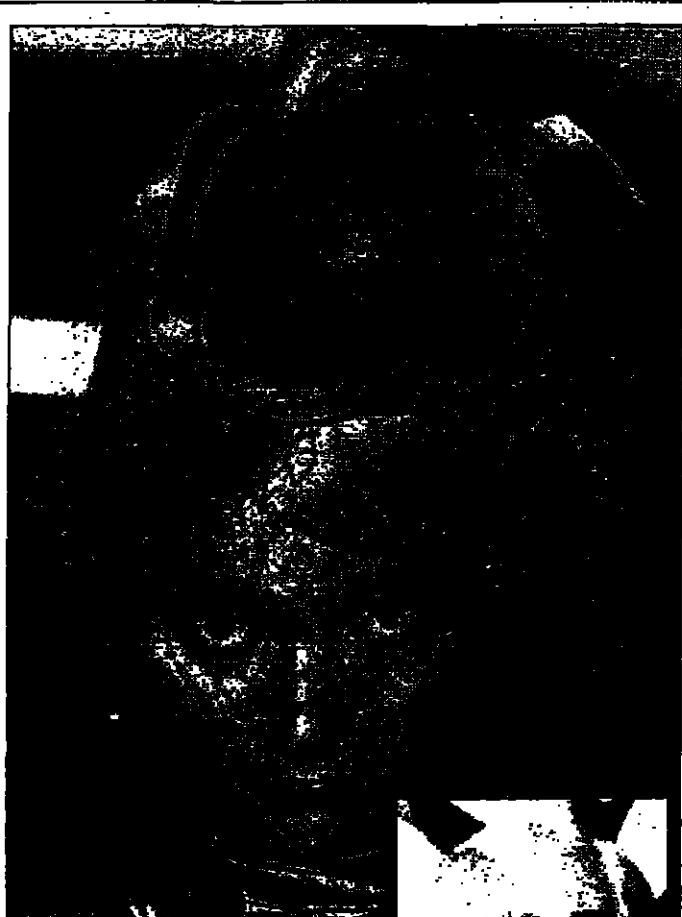
More hats are displayed on the shop floor each one more beautiful and unique than the last. Awestruck I asked Somerville where his ideas came from.

He explained: "I might be looking through an old magazine or watching an old film and something will inspire me."

### Design

"I recently made some hats incorporating fruit, inspired by the forties film star Carmen Miranda and London's former Covent Garden fruit market."

"I also employ a design team of young men and women. I give them an idea and they work on it. Or they submit a sketch and we work on it together. That way all the hats have the Somerville style attached to them."



"I love some of my hats more than the others. But I never have just one particular favourite. I love to design hats for clothes. It is all very easy to go mad and create something on a whim, but you must move with the times or you would be out on a limb. Nobody wants something out of context with the rest of their wardrobe."

"I also like to design for certain people, some of my regular customers. It is fun to do something with a particular face in mind."

Somerville hats are worn by many members of the royal family. Particularly Princess Diana. She is often seen sporting a Somerville or two during the summer season.

Somerville designs for individuals but it is not something that he has much time — or inclination to do. He says: "Sometimes a customer will come into the salon and ask for something completely outrageous and original. But that does not happen very often because I do not have the time to do it. We send hats out to major London department stores like



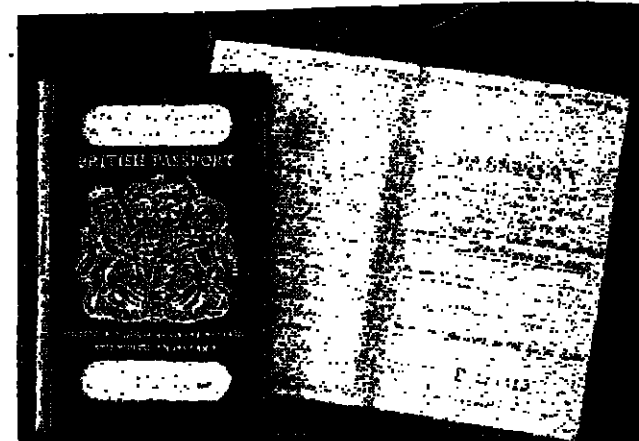
Harrods and Selfridges, as well as exporting to America, so we are very busy all the time. It would be different if we were a very small company."

And how would Somerville describe the typical woman who wears his hats? He says: "She is a woman who likes to look really good. She is very elegant with a passion for clothes. A woman with an active social life and lots of formal functions to attend. A woman in the public eye, with dash and flair, who likes to look good all the time."

It's going to be a few years until I can afford a Somerville, but I can still think back on my brief excursion into the world of high class, and high cost hats. Until then, my extra large head and I are sticking to our little straw number from a London street market.

## Behind the scenes at Highgrove House

Each year, the Prince and Princess of Wales go on successive overseas tours. How do they cope with all the packing? Here are some photos that take you behind the scenes of a royal tour.



Everyone needs a passport even if you're the Prince of Wales.



There's plenty of help with the packing. The couple's butler never forgets anything.



For Charles and Diana, it's never two suitcases! Here's what they took on a royal tour of Australia.

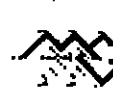
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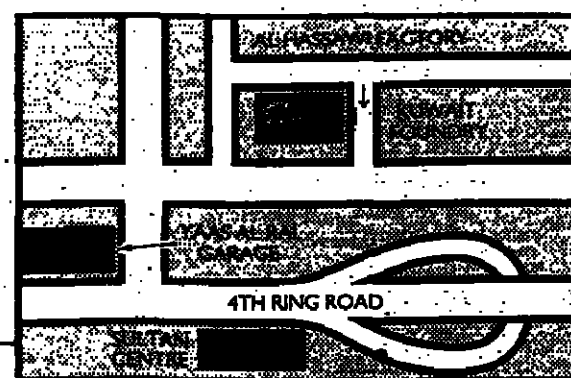
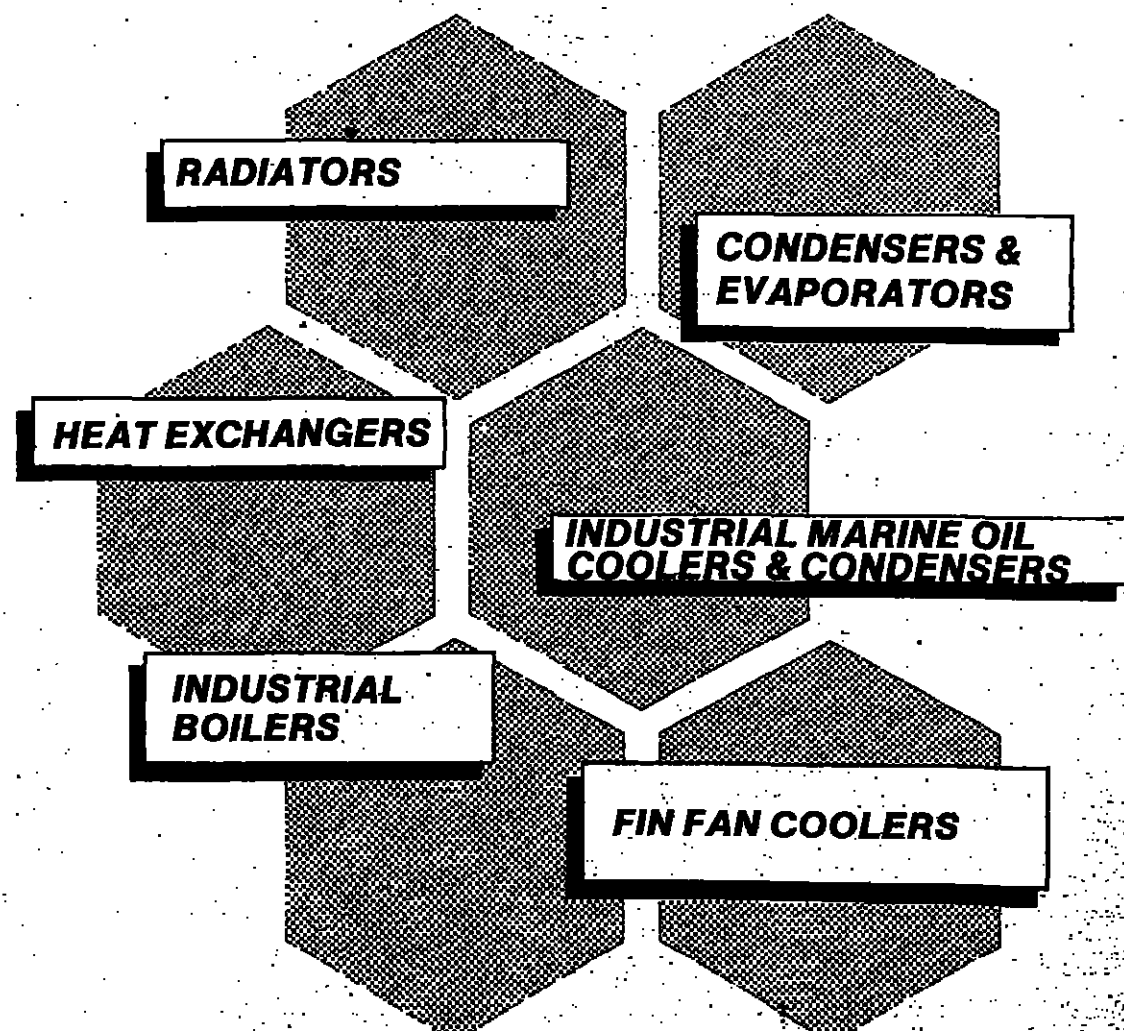
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No visitor to Britain worth his salt, or vinegar, returns home without having sampled fish and chips. It is surely one of the world's great dishes, though it has not travelled well and is best enjoyed in its country of origin. Something of an enigma to outsiders (the piece of cod, perhaps, that passeth understanding), it demanded more than one talented writer to unravel its mysteries...

## Fish and chips — a great British invention

By Robin Young

ASK anyone what is the British national dish and they are as likely to think of fish and chips as they are of the roast beef of old England.

It is comparatively recent invention, and in any case part French. Fish and chips were only paired in the 1860s, recent indeed by British standards. The wheeze of frying potatoes, instead of the healthier British custom of baking them in their jackets, was imported from France in 1780s, but for another eight decades or so British fried fish peddlers stuck to their old habit of selling their product with baked potatoes or hunks of bread.

And for all that nowadays the fish and chip shop is almost as ubiquitous in British towns and villages as the Chinese take-away (quite often you will find that they are the same establishment), and still has a definite edge over Indian tandooris or Italian pizza parlours, the British themselves eat astonishingly little fish.

For a nation surrounded by water amply supplied with slippery and scaly creatures in great variety, it is an appalling confession of national timidity

that the average British household eats barely two pounds of fish a year. That is no more than a couple of visits to the fish and chip shop apiece.

### Shops

There are, though, about 12,000 such shops to choose among, cooking something approaching a thousand tons of fish between them every working day of the year. With it go 600,000 tons of potatoes a year, and about 80,000 tons of frying oils and fats.

Fish and chips, like all simple good food, is plebeian in origin. Traditionally, fish and chips were found in little corner shops in the mean side streets, the poorer districts and working villages.

Statistics produced recently when the government started to levy Value Added Tax on hot take-away food showed that the clientele for fish and chips was still heavily slanted toward those with comparatively little money — pensioners, the unemployed, welfare claimants and students.

The good things in life may cost little, but that does not mean the rich will keep their hands off them. Just as the smart set used to sally forth to London's East End, slumming



Fish and chips, like all simple good food, is plebeian in origin.

it in cheap Jewish restaurants for jellied eels and salt beef, so there has always been a well-heeled clientele for well-prepared fish and chips, too. No doubt it is partly because even middle-class and aristocratic British housewives share their poorer sisters' horror of actually handling uncooked fish themselves. For a supposedly seafaring nation the British have developed a disappointing horror of marine slime, the quintessential quality of really fresh fish.

### Superb

But, of course, it is also because at their best fish and chips really are a superb dish — the crisp and crunchy golden batter shielding and protecting milky-white flakes of fish that is just cooked through, sappy and delicate;

the chips crisp, enriched with fat for extra energy, and when hotly fried, with most of the potato's vitamin C intact. At their worst, be warned, fish and chips are awful: great globs of undercooked, grease-laden batter encompassing and obliterating a sad grey goo of fishy remnant, chips limp and soggy and tasting only of rancid oil, fetid fat, or excessive salt and vinegar.

Good fish and chips are none too easy to find. The forewords in gastronomic guides to Britain repeatedly and specifically lament the lack of good fish and chip restaurants the editors can confidently recommend. There is, strangely, but one attempt at a fast food chain operation concentrating on serving fish and chips in recognisable form. It is called Superfish and its six restaurants are all in the

well-heeled stockbroking and commuting country of Surrey.

But significantly the firm was founded by a Yorkshireman, Alan Rhodes, who recruited his managers from non-catering backgrounds (one was a window-cleaner, another an accountant) and trained them in the 'proper' Yorkshire way of frying fish and chips. That means using only beef dripping to fry in. So now the middle-class suburbs of Cheam, Ewell, Morden and East Molesey can get fish and chips as delectable as any in industrial Leeds.

### Serving

Not that there is any one way of serving fish and chips right. Just as all the best butchers have their own recipes for sausages, so all fresh fish friers who take their

product seriously have their own notions about dishing up perfect fish and chips.

Some fry only in groundnut oil, others in lighter vegetable oils more healthy high in polyunsaturates. While the lazy use pre-mixed batter preparations, true masters of the batter board have their own recipes for success, perhaps involving more or less water, egg, milk, flour, salt or even beer.

They study the fat temperatures for a perfect dip, flicking the fish free of excess batter with practised dexterity as they drop each piece into the bubbling cauldron.

They also take trouble over the choice of potato for the chips — some varieties fry better than others. And there are as many different ways of frying chips (pre-washing, crinkle-cutting and double-

dipping all come into it) as there are of making tea (another element of fish and chip cafe fare, to which much attention needs to be directed).

How to tell the good fish and chip shop from the bad? There are some golden rules. Obviously avoid any that smell off-putting. It means the frying medium is out of condition. Distrust any where there is no queue at frying time. Look at the menu board and take encouragement if it includes more species of fish

than cod and its poorer relations, haddock, hake and coley. The best recommendation is if it can boast 'all fish fresh daily.'

Contrariwise be discouraged if there is much emphasis on meat dishes — pies, fried chicken, sausages or spareribs. Do not be put off by discomfort if it is caused by a large crowd of diners in a basic, functional and possibly unattractive dining room. That is the surest sign of food at reasonable cost.

### Traditional

You might like to ask about the vinegar. The traditional British kind is the flavoury malt vinegar which comes from the acetic fermentation of a beer made with crushed sprouting barleycous. But many fish and chip shops choose to economise on the genuine article by offering their customers something cheap and nasty called 'non-brewed condiment' instead.

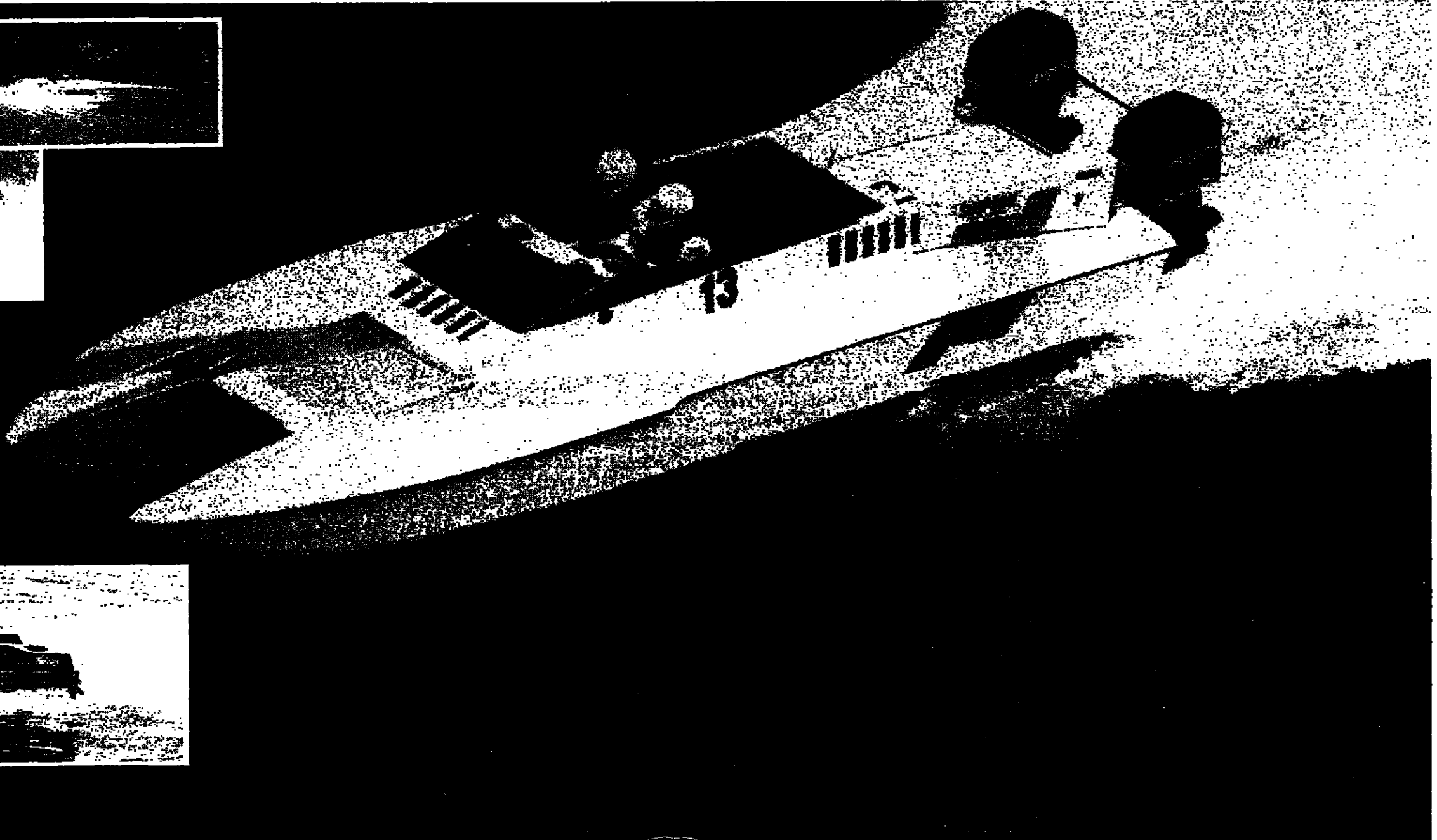
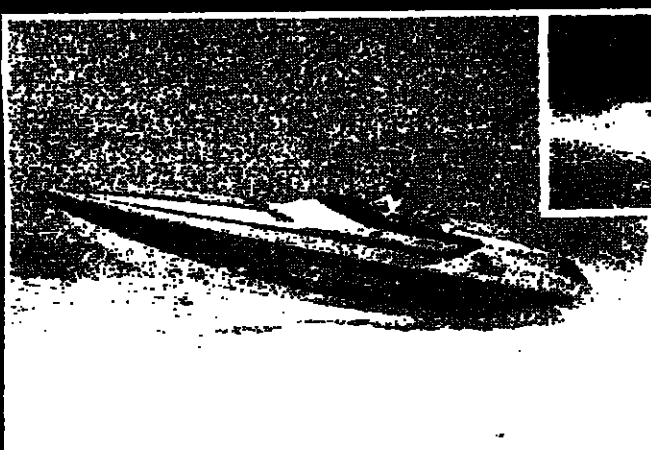
It is rightly banned in France and Italy because of its unnatural origins. It is made from a derivative of crude oil refining, diluted with water. Best of all, though, are the fish and chip places that supply slices or hunks of lemon to squeeze over the food to sharpen the flavours as naturally as possible.

The British have taken fish and chips with them wherever they go. You can certainly get good fish and chips (and bad) on the Spanish Costa Brava, and the good can turn up in any part of Britain.

If the east coast has a traditional edge in quality it is because Britain's best in-shore fresh fish are landed from the North Sea on the east coast, and the best potatoes come from eastern counties such as Lincolnshire.

In London there is, you would think to look at the people serving them, nothing particularly British about fish and chips at all.

The three closest fish and chip bars to my home are run by Turkish Cypriots (also serving doner kebabs), Hongkong Chinese (with chow mein if you wish), and Spaniards (paella possible). Do not insist that your British fish and chips must be prepared by British hands. The British never have.



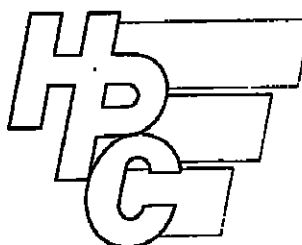
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A land where almost every town has an arts festival

## Culture for the masses



For most of the year, any theatre or street event in Britain is liable to be coralled under the title of Arts Festival and perhaps a lot more.

Culture has no boundaries and there are some magnificent events that year after year encourage the highest standard of work and a very wide cross-section of the community.

By John Vidal

THE catalogue of place-names is impressive indeed: Bath, Brighton, Birmingham, Bishop's Stortford, Cambridge, Colchester, Chester, Southampton, Stourport, St Albans. Forward in their battalions roll the great arts festivals. For most of the year any theatre or street event in Britain is liable to be coralled under the title of arts festival and perhaps a lot more besides.

There was a time when a

British arts festival was an unusual coming together of the disciplines to celebrate variety within the artistic community. A festival provided a meeting place, a conference and a stage for everyone to share their work and make contacts. Today, on the other hand, the movement, which really gathered steam after World War II, has become infinitely splintered.

Theatre, jazz, folk and poetry now compete on their own: mime, new writing, new circus, African music, blues

and performance art all seek individual attention. Last year there were more than 500 festivals in Britain as a whole, and by the end of 1989 the total promises to be even greater, as every other town in the United Kingdom leaps on the bandwagon.

The large festivals still dominate, of course. The big one in Wales, for example, like that in Edinburgh, the Scottish capital, with 493 theatre companies on the Fringe alone, assumes a greater than ever importance and has

begun to suck in others. Festivals like the one at Coventry, in the English midlands, specialise in offering companies a stage to try out their work before the great annual Edinburgh Festival. Others, like the Pick of the Fringe festival at the Donmar Warehouse in London's Covent Garden, take the hits from Scotland and repackaged them for Londoners.

Packaging is the key to the festival industry, now worth many millions of pounds a year. As arts funding becomes

scarcer and as shows become more expensive to mount, administrators are forced to look for ever more attractive packages to entice the public into their halls.

## One ticket for the lot

As yet there is no special academy for proto-festival administrators but ever more people are working professionally in the field, sometimes organising two, three or more festivals a year. They have become adept businessmen, advising local authorities and committees,



The Three Choirs Festival at Worcester Cathedral in western England. The event alternates between the three cities of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester.

and collecting together an entertainments package they believe is suitable and within the budget of the community.

Outsiders, though, are not always necessary. Clever theatre administrators can roll up a programme in a trice. Theatre Cwyd in north Wales, for instance, in 1987 hit on the idea of calling its ordinary but attractive summer season of theatre, dance and film a "summer festival."

It did not add much to the attendances but it provided a peg to hang all manner of events that might have been difficult to publicise and therefore sell. Rather than sell ten tickets for ten shows it became possible to sell one ticket for the lot and provide the public with a good deal. Other theatres are now following suit.

The arts festival is also a way for communities to make a name for themselves. It is attractive for many small towns to say in their publicity or tourist brochures that they have a festival. It smacks of cultural awareness and it encourages commercial newcomers relocating from other cities. From government-inspired events like the Glasgow Garden Festival to those in new towns like Milton Keynes, north of London, or sleepy hollows like Ellesmere in western England, those in charge appreciate that a festival should help people take a pride in their neighbourhoods.

Apart from spreading the

name of the town, a festival provides a lever to attract sponsorship, either from the town council or from local industry, which is more likely to contribute to a grand-sounding festival than a particular show.

The argument against many festivals runs like this. Few towns are truly augmenting the amount they spend on the arts, so to have a festival often means that a good proportion of the money available for entertainment is spent in one or two weeks while for the rest of the year nothing is provided. A balanced, month-by-month programme of arts activities is often preferred by artists, who say they need to work throughout the year, and by schools, parents and others who see festivals as a temporary downpour of culture with limited benefit for the long-term health of the community.

## Cultural capital

More importantly, festival organisers are seen to be encouraging particularly safe or popular works that are immediately attractive to those poised to spend a lot of money on a week or more of entertainment. And because it is for the relatively well off, classical music, opera and choral music tend to dominate as at Buxton, Cheltenham, Bath, the Three Choirs Festival in western England, and King's Lynn.

The argument for festivals, of course, is that culture has no boundaries and there are

some magnificent events that year after year encourage the highest standards of work and a very wide cross-section of the community. At their best they add immeasurably to the life of an area. In 1987, the city of Manchester, northwest England, aimed at a populist programme of work but took the initiative and commissioned teams of local artists to work within the community. Brighton, on the south coast, manages each year to involve all strata of society in its programme, and the Glasgow Mayfest in Scotland now rivals Edinburgh for international quality.

As cultural capital of Europe in 1990 too, Glasgow will be seen to rival London for its artistic breadth and excellence. There are many others, ranging from the tiny Welshpool festival in Wales, which draws in schools and professionals in a glorious mix of influences, to Edinburgh, the grandfather of them all.

The best festivals are not necessarily large or able to attract the best names. The one thing they have in common, with each other and with those early festivals is an essential honesty in their motives, their only aim being to cross cultural boundaries and bring people together through the arts.

They justify themselves by being exciting, innovative and not afraid to try and fail and they encourage and celebrate the best of British culture.



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# BRITAIN: AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1989



By Kofi Akumanyi

**LONDON (LPS):** Teachers and parents of schoolchildren in England and Wales have been inundated by Department of Education and Science brochures telling them about the changes that are to be brought in under the new Education Reform Act.

The Act lays the foundation for the most radical reorganisation of British education in over 40 years, and seeks to achieve two fundamental objectives. The freeing of the system from local government control by devolving power to schools and parents, and the raising of educational standards by giving teachers and pupils more explicit goals through a national curriculum.

While no one underestimates the fact that the programme's success will depend on the commitment of both teachers and pupils, its effect on Britain's social and economic development in the next century cannot be overemphasised.

Education Secretary Kenneth Baker has said that as one of the cornerstones of the Act all pupils will be taught to write and speak standard English, whatever their ethnic and social origins. He added: "One cannot communicate well as a young person unless one understands the structure of the language. Many youngsters are applying for jobs and it is important to do that in a structured and grammatical way."

**Comprehensive Programme**  
The new legislation must be viewed against that background, and the fact that English is an important medium of international communication, while many British employers believe the country's relatively poor economic performance since World War II is due to the educational system's failure to instill in children necessary elementary skills and disciplines. The Act's thrust is to ameliorate that situation.

It will take about five years

## A most radical reorganisation of British education will take effect under the new Education Reform Act.

### Changing schools in the 1990s

fully to implement the programme which hinges on the national curriculum. This requires all pupils aged five to 16 to study three core subjects — English, mathematics and science. They must also take seven other subjects — technology, history, geography, music, art, physical education and a foreign language from the age of 11.

They will be graded at the ages of seven, 11 and 14, and will receive at 16 their final grading in the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE), thereby joining the ranks of the most thoroughly and constantly assessed pupils in Europe. The first assessment and tests will be on a trial basis for seven-year-olds in 1991.

While the government is committed to retain the General Certificate of Education Advanced Level (GCE A-level), which sets standards of excellence and provides the foundation for higher education, employment and training for 16 to 19-year-olds, it has introduced a new examination, the Advanced Supplementary Level (AS-level), designed to stop over-specialisation too early by increasing the range of subject options open to A-Level students. The first examination

will be taken in 1989.

One significant departure from the old system is the documentation of examination results. Many important educational achievements are not reflected in these, and it is felt that students on leaving school should be given a short, summary document of record, stating what they have achieved and experienced at school.

This view is supported by many British employers and professional bodies, and a national steering committee has been set up to oversee the scheme.

The legislation also covers religious education, local management of schools, and freedom of parents to choose schools for their children. On the issue of religious education, for instance, schools are required to provide it for all pupils but syllabuses will be agreed locally by teachers, churches and local authorities. A daily act of worship is still required but schools will have greater flexibility in its organisation.

Radical changes will occur over the next five years under a new local management of schools (LMS) scheme which is based on the premise that it is good management practice for decisions to be taken by those on the spot best placed to judge needs. School governors and head teachers will be able to provide their budgets and make their schools more directly responsible to a community's aspirations.

There are also plans to make higher education more accessible to more students and one of the immediate projects is the establishment of a chain of city technology colleges, funded jointly by the government and the private sector.

When the Act has been fully implemented, Britain hopes to produce in the 1990s school leavers with far more skills, experience, attitudes, knowledge, personal and social competence to help their transition from school to adult life and work.



Britain hopes to produce more school leavers with skills and experience to help their transition from school to adult life and work.

## Leading the way in quality British goods

THE private sector in Kuwait has been a contributing force to the well being of the society. In the retail business in Kuwait, M.H. Alshaya Co. is a leading house promoting a diverse range of products specially related to children, mothers-to-be, and the whole family through its franchising and distribution operations of Mothercare, BHS, Primigi and other well-known brands.

"The success of any society depends a lot on how children are brought up along with the services and care offered" says Mohammed A. Alshaya, Director of Retail Operations which is a Division of M.H. Alshaya Co.

He said that the local market is one of the most developed in the region offering a great variety of products from all over the world.

Alshaya's objectives in the retail business are to bring to Kuwait "quality product which are good value for money in well-located shops."

Mothercare, for example, is famous for its continuous innovation of new products related to children and mothers-to-be.

"Mothercare is unique, it is not a shop that sells clothes only but also a great range of different products not found under one roof of any of the competitors."

"To give you some idea, we sell special toiletries, safety items for home and car, educational and soft toys, prams and push chairs control conforming to British standards, and more," Alshaya said.

Mothercare demands high standards from the manufacturers when making its products. Whether they are sourced from Europe or the Far East, the standards will not change.

"Our Far East products in the range of Mothercare can never be matched in this market because of the lengthy and careful process of achieving the right quality products to bear the Mothercare label." Mothercare has an in-house laboratory to make sure that every product is of the required level of quality.

In reply to a query as to why Mothercare in Kuwait was so much more expensive than in the UK, Alshaya said that it was mainly due to the expensive importation process of the goods. However he assured that there are plans to bring the service to a better level in the near future.

People sometimes get confused with another shop bearing the same name and Alshaya said that M.H. Alshaya is the only authorised party to import directly from Mothercare UK and the other retailers are not connected to the chain and do not sell the Mothercare products.

There are genuine Mothercare shops in Kuwait, one in the North Salmiya Building (near UTC), another in the basement of Nagra North complex, and the third is the small Baby Shop in Dahiya Abdullah Salem Co-op.

M.H. Alshaya also franchise BHS (British Home Stores) a department store in Salmiya. It offers a wide range of clothing for ladies, men and children and a department of home accessories such as bed linen, table and kitchen sets, and other items. BHS has a style of its own, classical design with modern elements and worth a good value for money.

Primigi is also a well-known brand of high quality shoes sold through Rafah Centre of M.H. Alshaya in Wataniyah complex in Salmiya.

Primigi shoes are designed by experts (including physicians) which ensure quality required for children's shoes.

Alshaya concluded by saying that the company's future plans in Kuwait are to expand business into new areas. "We wish to be where our customers are to continue serving them," he said.

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By Kate Dourian

YORK, England. (Reuters): Packaged tours to the past have become a profit-maker for British leisure firms exploiting a growing fascination with history.

Thousands of tourists visit model ancient villages peopled by wax figures. Baronial homes are being converted into hotels, Roman villas restored, and ancient tiles dusted and auctioned off.

"Heritage and tradition are one of the greatest pulls, especially for Americans," said June Primmer of the British Tourist Board.

One firm staking its future on the past is Heritage Projects, which figures among a growing crop of companies specialising in

the thriving 'heritage industry'. Using advanced technology, they make the past accessible with model houses, wax figures, theme parks and other scenic recreations of history.

Some academics worry that this trivialises history. But Heritage managing director Anthony Gaynor takes pride in comparisons of his company's creations to Disneyland.

"Why do people come to Britain? It's not for sun-soaked beaches or the climate. They come because of its contribution to the world today," said Gaynor, whose York-based company has a chain of model villages and theme parks around the country.

Its first venture followed the discovery of Viking remains ben-

## Britain cashing in on ancient heritage

eath the streets of York, then called Jorvik. The 15,000 objects ranged from 10th century socks to coins and pottery.

As archaeologists peeled back the debris of centuries, houses and workshops emerged, still containing the vestiges of everyday life in a 1,000-year old village.

### Recreation

Rather than sweep them away, the firm's founders created the Jorvik Viking centre, a recreation of a Viking village which has become one of the country's most popular admission-charging tourist spots since opening in 1984.

Visitors ride in electronic 'time cars' past scenes of Viking life in a dimly lit cavern where sights, sounds and smells of yore are recreated.

As the time car glides through the streets of the model village, the stench emanating from a structure designed as a 10th century cesspit is unmistakable.

The firm went to a company specialising in removing toxic waste to help create the authentic scent.

Jorvik has been emulated in Canterbury, where Chaucer's Canterbury tales are brought alive visually, in Oxford, where centuries of academe have been

carved out of wax and clay, and in Edinburgh where the city's history is portrayed.

Tunbridge Wells is soon to have its 'Day at the Wells' theme park while a coal museum will depict life in the Victorian 'black country' mines.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing major industries in Britain. Provisional estimates for 1988 revenue are expected to be £15 billion (\$26.1 billion) two or three per cent up on the previous year.

Tourism earnings by the 1990s are projected to exceed 21.1 billion pounds (\$37 billion). When historical data is

exhausted, Heritage Projects can turn to myth and tradition for future inspiration, said Gaynor in his office which has a view of York minster.

### Contribute

Inside the minster, which was visited by more than two million people in 1987, tourists can contribute to upkeep costs in return for certificates stating the minutes their donation adds to the life of the mediaeval structure.

For those with at least seven thousand pounds (\$12,000) to spare, there's always the English aristocracy which is providing investment opportunities in the heritage market.

In an office in Chelmsford, east of London, Ray Knappet oversees preparations for auctioning lordships of the manor.

In the past decade, British aristocrats whose bank balances do not match the wealth of their pedigrees have been selling ancestral titles held by their families for centuries.

The title gives anyone the right to become lord of a piece of land on paper, and it sometimes carries other centuries-old rights.

The lordship of East Horsley, sold in 1986 for £10,000 (\$17,600), comes with the obsolete 'droit de seigneur' which gives the lord first right to lie with peasant girls on their wedding night.

A more recent sale involved the lordship of the manor of Strat-

ford-upon-Avon, birthplace of Britain's most enduring export - William Shakespeare - which sold for £87,000 (\$152,250).

"What you buy is a piece of history, an asset which can be valued as property," said Knappet, who counts clients from the United States, the Middle East and Europe as customers.

Japanese and Americans formed the bulk of the 67 million visitors to the 427,980 listed buildings in Britain in 1987.

A Japanese businessman was so enamoured of a Scottish castle that he asked British Rail to quote him a price for transporting the structure stone by stone to Japan. Masahiko Tsugawa had to abandon the plan when told it was not feasible.

A Lowry-fancier, Dudley Wilson looks at the painter from the Manchester and Salford perspective

## Painting industrial landscapes



Organ Grinder by L.S. Lowry hangs in the Manchester City gallery.

LOWRY captured the 'poetry of the English industrial landscape'. Like Brueghel or Hogarth, he peopled this landscape with individuals.

To the north-west towns, especially the twin cities of Manchester and Salford, came influential giants of the last century to interpret the world's first industrial conurbation.

De Tocqueville noted the 'huge palaces of industry' where 'civilisation makes its miracles and civilised man is turned back almost into a savage'. Dickens saw the same mills in Hard Times as the 'Fairy palaces' of Coketown. Friedrich Engels, whose father owned just such a mill in Pendleton, documented matters in The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1844-5 and worked with Marx in Humphrey Chetham's magnificent library.

Disraeli, anxious about a Britain divided into a manufacturing north and a consuming south, used Manchester as a setting for his novel Sybil. Gustav Dore provided drawn images to suit this brave, brutal new world. But it awaited artistic interpretation from within by L.S. Lowry when such a world had whirled itself almost to a standstill this century.

Though born across the Irwell in Manchester, L.S. Lowry lived nearly forty years in Pendlebury, near Salford. Much of Lowry's work is not topographically exact, 'a camera would have the scene straight off,' he said, 'and that was no use to me'. But there is no doubt though that his industrial scenes and the famous 'matchstick' people and animals depicted are drawn largely from an amalgam of Salford and Greater Manchester, the exact locales of which have now largely disappeared.

He knew the industrial streets and homes very well. I regularly visit Salford Art Gallery, a handsome building on the Crescent past which sweeps a main road.

### Possesseses

It possesses over 300 Lowrys and more of his best work from public and private collections has arrived for the centenary show, for which a grand catalogue has been produced. In devoting a major space to a living British artist, Salford, the first gallery to do this, is rightly proud it chose Lowry years ago.

Salford is always the best place to enjoy a wide selection of his work and many will be agreeably surprised at his range for there is an excellent self-portrait, fine sea and landscapes and the later sequence of single figures.

Manchester boasts fine Lowrys, too, as does the Tate Gallery, in London. Manchester is likewise doing Lowry proud in an exhibition, recreating two principal rooms from his dreary and unloved last home at Mottram-in-Longdendale. Much of his furniture and effects are on display along with several works by Pre-Raphaelites, and his easel, palette and brushes.

Just such a lonely house, figure or building often dominates the atmosphere of a Lowry canvas and he was also a solitary figure in many ways.

Though pictures teem with figures and streetlife, all portrayed with a sharp eye, even with wit and humour, sometimes merciless, there is always a sense of loneliness in the city crowd. 'All my people are lonely,' he said. 'Crowds are the most lonely thing of all.' This is no quaint world, however cartoon-like it seems, however strong the influence of Charles Chaplinesque as characters sport bowlers, boots and umbrellas.

It was Stanley Houghton's play Hindle Wakes which first



Industrial Past by Lowry hangs in the Whitworth Gallery, Manchester.

directed Lowry towards the industrial scene as a subject.

'The thought came to me. Nobody has done this, I'll have a shot at it. I'll have a go at getting this established as a legitimate subject matter.'

The main railway line from London to Manchester, just before reaching the city,

crosses Stockport Viaduct, a vast structure which Lowry drew many times. 'As I make them up, I suddenly know I must bring in the Stockport Viaduct... I love it... it is part of my life, my dream.' It is the bridge into the land and cities of Lowry, the route many visitors will take this year.

## Prince Charles

(Continued from Page 7)

appointments. He took his seat in the House of Lords in 1970. In March 1971 he joined the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell, where he trained to Wing standard. In the autumn of 1971, after completing his course at Cranwell, His Royal Highness entered the Royal Navy. He served in the West Indies for most of 1973, being promoted Acting Lieutenant in May and being the Queen's special representative at the independence celebrations in the Bahamas. In January 1974 he flew to Singapore to join the frigate HMS Jupiter as Communications Officer. Later that month he joined the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh in New Zealand, where they attended the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch.

His Royal Highness left the Jupiter in August for the Royal Naval Air School at Yeovilton in Somerset to learn to fly helicopters. In October of the same year he visited Fiji and Australia, and on his return qualified as a helicopter pilot.

From January to July 1975 he served in HMS Hermes, flying helicopters with the Royal Navy. At the end of September he started Lieutenants' courses at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and subsequently, in late 1975, took command of the coastal minehunter HMS Bronington. His Royal Highness gave up his command in December 1976 and left the Royal Navy at the end of the year, after five years in service. In January 1977 he was promoted to the rank of Commander in the Royal Navy and to the rank of Wing Commander in the Royal Air Force.

His Royal Highness represented the Queen in February 1975 at the coronation of the King of Nepal and in September at the independence celebrations of Papua New Guinea.

Prince Charles was installed as Chancellor of the University of Wales in July 1977 and since January 1978 has been President of the International Council of United World Colleges.

The Prince of Wales' interests include conservation, farming, problems of young people (particularly in inner city areas), music, complementary medicine, education, disability, history, industry and management, archaeology, flying, polo and fishing. These are reflected by his involvement in and patronage of, among many other organisations: The Prince's Trust, The Royal Jubilee Trusts, The Prince of Wales' Advisory Group on Disability, Commonwealth Development Corporation, Mary Rose Trust, The Royal Opera, The Prince of Wales' Award for Industrial Innovation and Production, and the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Hearty Welcome to  
their Royal Highnesses

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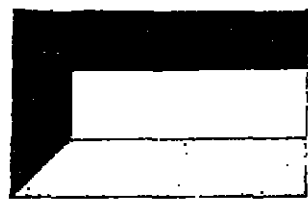
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Prince Charles warns of ecological disaster

# A global crisis that confronts us all

ON behalf of all those people who share my concern about the problems you are addressing, let me assure you of our gratitude and delight that you have come so far for this conference and have, I hope, progressed so far during it.

I am not entirely sure if I represent the man in the street in this matter, but part of the problem has been to convince the man in the street that unless ozone layer is protected he won't be able to stand in the street without wearing sunglasses and a thick coating of No. 16 sun blocker (and that will just be in winter).

By now the man in the street has begun to get the message. Things have begun to move and this week they are moving further.

## Problem

This problem, which you are addressing, does increasingly concern a great number of people in the street — especially young people — as they become more aware of the potentially catastrophic implications for life on this earth. Those individuals who warned of the impending problems were dismissed at best as cranks and at worst as extremists. I know what that feels like! Her Majesty's government is therefore to be congratulated for its initiative in organizing this international conference.

The prime minister and her ministers at the Department of Environment have taken a firm lead on this issue, and have considerable respect both here in the United Kingdom and abroad for their determination.

The fact that the United Kingdom will meet the Montreal Protocol target of a 50 per cent reduction in CFC use 10 years ahead of the 1999 deadline is something about which this country can be justifiably proud.

But that achievement has actually been made possible by the thousands of ordinary consumers and environmentalists whose concerted pressure persuaded the aerosol manufacturers to phase out their use of ozone-depleting CFCs by the end of this year.

Now, along with many of the world's politicians, I am not a scientist. Nor am I a lawyer or an economist. I am a historian. I may also be naive, but I like to think I have a modicum of common sense, which informs me that as far as we can tell at present ours is the only planet in the universe able to sustain life as we know it.

Until we have managed to discover somewhere else in some other galaxy which has a comparable set of atmospheric conditions it makes absolutely no sense to me to mess about

110 nations of the world met in London last week to discuss the problem of the ozone depletion over Antarctica. Prince Charles, a fervent supporter of environmental causes, who has already banned the use of hairspray in his own household, spoke to the delegates. Here is what he said.

unnecessarily with the fragile and delicate chemical compositions which perpetuated life on this globe as it hurtles mysteriously and harmoniously through space. It certainly makes no sense to destroy the ozone layer, which is what enabled life to develop on land away from the protection afforded by water in the oceans some 600 million years ago.

## Dangers

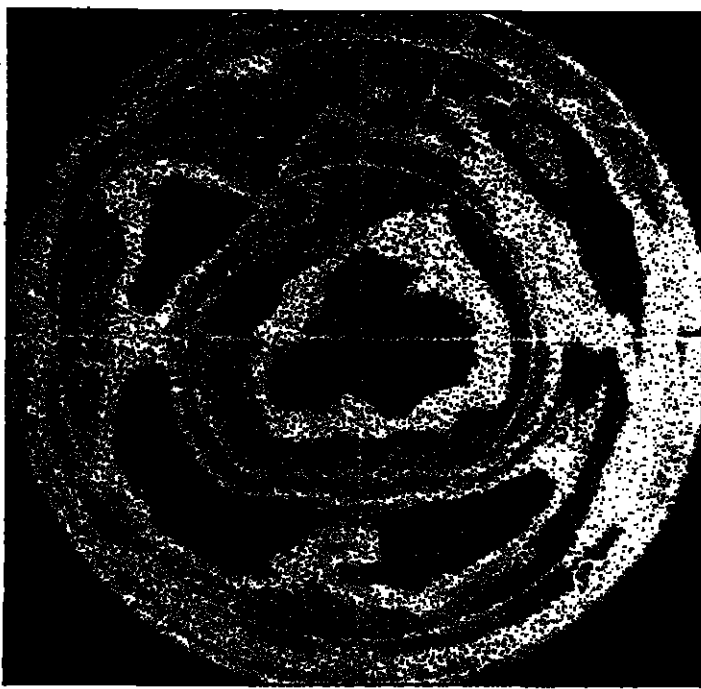
We can't pretend that we aren't aware of the potential long-term dangers to the intricate balance of nature. Since the industrial revolution human beings have been upsetting that balance, persistently choosing the short-term options and to hell with the long-term repercussions.

It seems to me that countless numbers of people are looking to their leaders and representatives to take bold decisions now — decision which our descendants, yet unborn, will thank us for — and not to put off those critical decisions that will ultimately cause our grandchildren to curse us.

We have reached the stage now when it is no longer possible to dismiss such things as ozone depletion as just another environmental scare. It is gratifying to know that ICI and other companies are now beginning to invest million in CFC substitutes. Have we not also reached the stage where we can resolutely challenge the power of any industrial lobby which seeks to ignore or disprove such matters of global environmental concern?

We are now aware of the problems facing us. Like the sorcerer's apprentice causing havoc in his master's home when he couldn't control the spell which he had released, mankind runs a similar risk of laying waste his earthly home by thinking that he is in control of things when he's clearly not. What, then, do we do about it?

There is no doubt that the Montreal Protocol, signed last September, represents a major step forward in global co-operation. But it is essential to realize that the provisions of the Montreal agreement, calling for a 50 per cent cut in CFCs by the industrialized countries, were reached before conclusive proof



Worse than ever: satellite image of the ozone hole over Antarctica.

that chlorine was responsible for the hole in the Antarctic ozone layer; and before the discovery of similar chemistry in the Arctic revealed the danger to that region; and, fourthly, without reference to CFCs' role as greenhouse gases.

When these facts are added to the equation there is surely an overwhelming scientific case to change the treaty from a reduction to complete elimination. Rapid technological progress on CFC alternatives and substitutes since the treaty signing tends to support this option.

In this regard the recent European Economic Community decision to eliminate CFCs by the year 2000 is encouraging, but I fear even that will be 10 years too late.

## Debate

I suspect that not many people are aware that, over and above their ozone-depleting impact, CFCs are also highly significant greenhouse gases. They currently account for 20 per cent of the greenhouse forcing. Moreover, they have a century-long lifetime in the atmosphere, so that what we do or don't do now will certainly affect our great grandchildren.

developing countries find themselves in. While we simply must eliminate CFCs and Halons, we must not do so by forcing developing nations to forgo some of the benefits of industrialization.

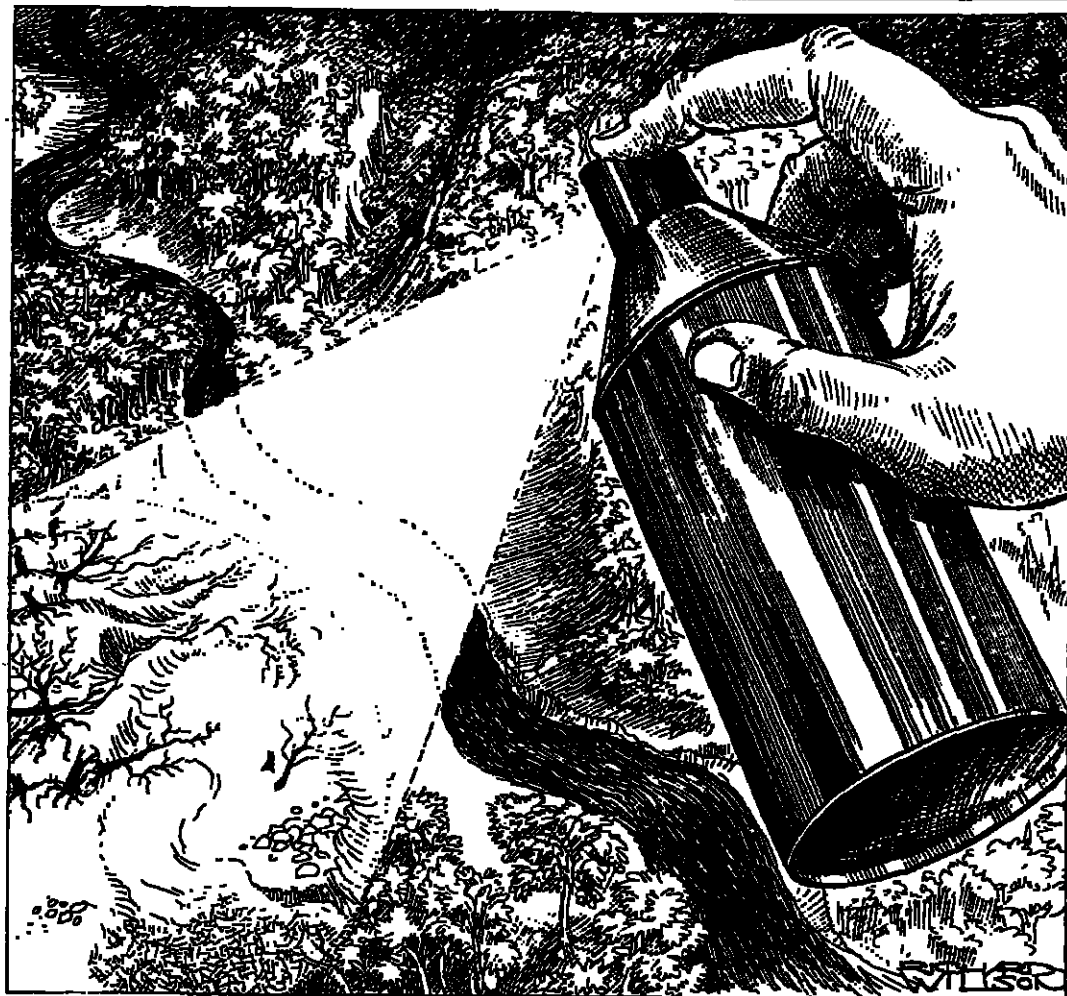
If, as I hope, the international community is prepared to adopt the precautionary, preventive approach it will require a major readjustment of conventional thinking as far as international relations and the world's economic structures are concerned. Given that the developed world is responsible for the vast proportion of the damage so far done to the ozone layer, it is surely incumbent upon our governments to accelerate the phase out of CFCs by all reasonable air-conditioning systems and in insulation foam, the microelectronics industry (where a recent survey in this country very disturbingly showed that around 65 per cent of the companies questioned had no intention of taking any action on phasing out CFCs, which demonstrates the scale of the problem) and in refrigeration.

While the construction and refrigeration industries would seem to be the more alert to the problem, and genuinely intent on introducing substitutes and reducing wastage, the microelectronics industry seems to be labouring under the illusion that the decision of the aerosol industry has let their industry off the hook.

## Measures

As far as the contribution governments can make is concerned, I do not believe it is enough to rely on voluntary action alone, there should be an obligation to intervene as and when appropriate to accelerate or enforce environmental measures. I can't help feeling that many more people than one imagines would be pleased to see this happen if they could see that the results would be beneficial to the environment.

Such measures as the requirement for all cars to have catalytic converters and to run



on unleaded petrol, have been in existence in some countries for a considerable number of years and the result of ensuring that all manufacturers have to comply with measures of this kind has been to stimulate an inventive capacity to create alternatives. Necessity is very much the mother of invention, but sometimes the necessity has to be engineered by governments as a sensible precaution. From that point of view it is heartening to learn of the prime minister's recent statement that CFCs are to be replaced in refrigerators on a progressive basis.

As this historic conference near its end, there is good reason for pride. If it was human ingenuity that got our remarkable planet into this mess, it will be human ingenuity that gets it out — a new kind of human ingenuity; co-operative, responsible, global. In the last few days we have seen a good example.

We know what we need to do

**We have reached the stage now when it is no longer possible to dismiss such things as ozone depletion as another environmental scare.**

about the ozone layer. Thanks to you, some of it is already being done. At this rate we might cope with the disaster before it happens.

So much having been made so clear, it seems almost churlish to conclude by saying that the ozone layer is only one environmental question among many, the seas are fast becoming sewers. We make

poisons so powerful we don't know where to put them. The rain forests are being turned into deserts. If we can stop the sky turning into a microwave oven, we will still face the prospect of living in a garbage dump.

Human beings can be rightly proud of their inventiveness. We thought the world belonged to us. Now we are beginning to realize that we belong to the world. We are responsible to it, and to each other.

Our creativity is a blessing, but unless we control it, it will be our destruction.

Unless we realize that all these problems hang together, so will we.

But thanks to you, we are realizing it. Something is being done. And I pray that your deliberations, taken together with the Montreal Protocol, will provide both a foundation on which future solutions can be built and a model for future agreements in other areas of environmental concern.



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HRH Princess Diana  
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**Solution**  
Nobody can pretend that these problems have an easy solution — especially when the whole world is so indivisibly involved. The Montreal treaty, and the steps that will follow to control global change, demand an international community that actually works together to protect an environment to whose fate it is inextricably tied. It is particularly welcome that this conference has been the occasion for six more countries to sign, because the need for world-wide participation is crucial. For example, if the industrialized countries cut back production by 50 per cent, as required by the treaty, it would only need four of the largest developing countries to produce CFCs up to the allowed treaty limit of 0.3 kg per person and global CFC production would not fall, but would increase by 50 per cent.

Having said all this, I realize only too well the dilemma that



## A guide to British festivals

## Bring on the empty minstrels

By Anne Wodehouse

ASKED to write an article on British festivals, my initial enthusiasm began to flag as I made the daunting discovery that there were at least 200 of them. And that was only the 'official' ones — the ones which happen every year, and are spread over more than one day.

Celebration has always been part of the British fabric — a way to mark saints' days, harvests, victories, anniversaries — and festivals were always accompanied by good humour, much eating and drinking, and strolling players and minstrels.

During the 18th century, elegance and good taste came to shape the appetite for aesthetic pleasure, and programmes of concerts and dance grew in popularity in Vauxhall Gardens and other London locations, with the fashionable spa towns and resorts following suit.

Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester were among the pioneers, founding their Three Choirs Festival in 1713 to promote church music, while David Garrick conceived the idea of a Shakespeare Jubilee in the poet's birthplace of Stratford. In 1784 a series of musical celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of Handel's death served as a pattern for other festivals in London and the provinces. But it is only really in the last 50 years that festivals as we know them today gained in momentum, with the establishment of an opera festival at Glyndebourne in the 1930s, soon to be followed by different kinds of festivals at Malvern, Cheltenham, Edinburgh, Bath and Aldeburgh.

The last decade has seen a further mushrooming of activities, matching the big names of the now well-established Aldeburgh and Glyndebourne (plus some two dozen cities making up the British Arts Festivals Association) with an equally exciting calendar of smaller off-beat and fringe festivals.

## Active

Most of the established festivals have a very active fringe programme, in many cases vying with the festival itself as the chief attraction. Edinburgh's fringe, one of the largest and most exciting, involves some 450 groups, with an extensive literary, jazz and film programme, while the Cheltenham Festival fringe includes nearly 90 events and nine exhibitions, in parks and on the streets as well as in halls and galleries, with jazz, concerts and jugglers, folk and film shows, cycle races around the town, barn dances and a flower festival. New Orleans jazz, South Louisiana folk, Italian opera and Cotswold brass jostled side by side, while circuses provided shows of acrobatics, clowning and mime.

Many towns and cities also have more than one festival. Cambridge, for example, has a poetry festival in addition to its main festival, as does Stratford, with a series of poetry readings running weekly throughout the summer. Cheltenham, too, as well as its music festival, has a festival of literature in the autumn, with a poetry competition and reads, talks by leading poets. Participation — and also spontaneity — is the essence of much of today's festival-going, which might mean anything from joining in an Edwardian picnic or morris dancing on



**Celebration has always been part of the British fabric — a way to mark saints' days, harvests, victories, anniversaries — accompanied by good humour, much eating and drinking.**



**For a nation noted for its reserve, the boisterous antics that belong to the festive spirit may perhaps come as a surprise to many.**

the green at the Richmond Festival to involvement in a debate or workshop at Findhorn Spring Festival, an international event hosted by a spiritual community in the Moray Firth of Scotland.

## Themes

Themes range from the contemporary to the historical. Peterborough plays host to a festival of country music, one of the largest and liveliest country and western events of its kind, and very contemporary in style. Four days of non-stop live entertainment engulf acres of riverside site with a Big Top circus tent and accompanying side shows. Other festivals have a historical focus, with the middle ages an especially popular choice, offering endless possibilities for pageantry in the form of singing, dancing, and also jousting in such settings as Warwick Castle, or Chatham, near Canterbury. Displays of jousting with knights in mediaeval attire on richly adorned horses are combined with craft fairs, morris dancing, and mediaeval banquets, with court entertainments provided by jesters and minstrels.

Then there are festivals, deeply rooted in English tradition, characterised by

appreciating, in silence, sacred works, or sitting in dinner jackets in the formality of the concert hall. Festivals are, or should be, simply good fun.

Festivals can be impromptu events on the streets, but they can also be done in style. At the other end of the scale, if you feel like indulging in something a little more formal, there is nothing quite like a stately home for escapist musical fantasy. Fine wine, landscaped gardens, and great architecture seem an excellent aperitif to an evening of musical entertainment.

Gathering up spent champagne corks and hampers, taking a last stroll through the orangery and admiring the tapestries and chinoiserie of an elegant drawing room are part of another style of festival-going which has grown in popularity over the last few years.

The National Trust combine music and elegant surroundings in their series of concerts which they organise during the summer months in such properties as Blickling Hall in Norfolk, and Northamptonshire's Canons Ashby House; while the Stately Homes Music Festival offers a similar series in such smart residences as Burghley House in Lincolnshire, Burton Agnes Hall in North Humberside, and Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, to name but a few. Dress tends to be formal, but ladies should not forget the extra shawl or wrap. I was warned how easily a chilly summer evening picnicking in the interval can turn into 'hypothermia sur l'herbe'.

Even more exclusive is the festival which takes place in a private residence. The owners of Black Heath Mansion in Suffolk gave Aldeburgh-festival-goers a different perspective on Snape last year, with a song recital in their drawing room followed by champagne on the lawn overlooking the Alde.

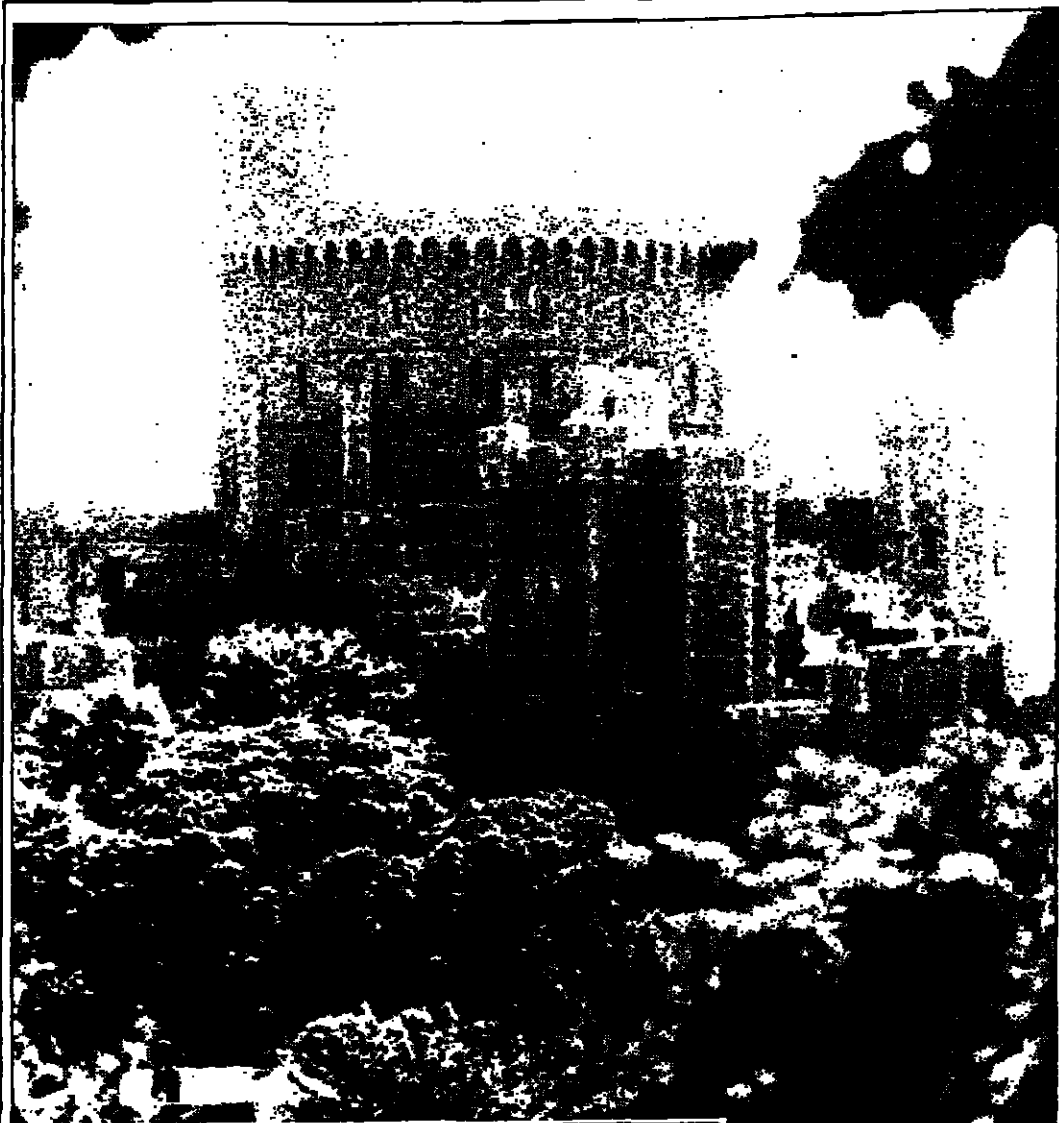
Charleston Manor opens the doors of its 15th century tithe barn to the public each summer in a festival of music, where you can also enjoy exhibitions of paintings and bronze sculptures throughout the house and grounds.

Another variation on the same theme is the Youth and Music Cushion Concert programme at the Royal Academy of Art, where concerts (the audience sits on cushions in the galleries) of varied and imaginative works are combined with a private view of the Academy's summer exhibition.

For a real sense of style, however, you can't beat the experience of Aldeburgh by boat. There is nothing quite like drawing up alongside the Maltings concert hall on a 19th century barge, having cruised up the coast from Ipswich. Quite apart from the difficulties of getting to Snape by any other form of public transport, this is also one of the few ways of actually becoming a resident at the festival centre, Snape itself being far too small to accommodate any more than mere handful of guests. This adventure also gives the seafaring music lover a festival within a festival, so to speak. Chorus of Green grow the rushes O drifting across the Suffolk marshes from the Thames barge moored at Snape Maltings, long after the official performers have taken their final bow, can make more conventional Aldeburgh-goers feel the real festival is happening elsewhere.

## Reserve

For a nation noted for its reserve, the boisterous antics that belong to the festive spirit may perhaps come as a surprise. But there is clearly more to festival-going than sitting in cathedrals



## Royal Windsor — many attractions for Arab visitors

Windsor Castle, a residence of Her Majesty the Queen

THE town of Windsor has been known for a long time by Arab visitors to London as a day-trip destination, to visit the Windsor Safari Park, the magnificent Windsor Castle and, more recently, the exhibition mounted by Madame Tussaud's called "Royalty and Empire".

This attraction, based around the arrival of Her

Majesty Queen Victoria at the railway station on her way to the castle in her Diamond Jubilee Year, 1897, is a most extraordinarily lifelike wax-works tableau.

It is estimated that visitor figures were up by 25 per cent last summer. Most visitors, however, stay in Windsor for only a few hours, because it is an obvious day trip from Lon-

don, and the local Tourist Board is anxious to point out that the town has so much more to offer, than can be seen in just a few hours.

The new "Royal Windsor Country Guide for Tourists" lists more than 50 places of interest in the area and the local Tourist Board is making a great effort not only to attract visitors but to provide them

with facilities, which will tempt them to stay longer.

The Tourist Information Centre is now open all year from 09.30-18.00 from Mondays to Saturdays and 10.00-18.00 on Sundays. An Electronic Marketing Unit has been installed in the window of the Tourist Information Centre to provide screened information 24 hours a day and it lists all kinds of facilities from accommodation to restaurants.

Pedestrians will soon be able to browse through tourist brochures while sitting on 73 seats, which will be placed around the castle walls, and the new four-page full colour leaflet makes all kinds of suggestions for half-day and full-day tours, taking in a general sightseeing excursion, boat trip, Windsor Safari Park and refreshments at the Castle Hotel.

At Windsor Safari Park there is a wealth of new things to do and see, from birds of prey flights to the African Tiki show, which will join the star attractions — the killer whale and dolphin spectacles. The pools for both of these are being enlarged, while the children's zoo has been altered and improved, a tropical plant and butterfly house will open at the end of 1986 and there will be a new enclosure for the chimpanzees.

Within the Castle precincts, there is a new exhibition called "The Queen's Presents and Royal Carriages". The presents given to Her Majesty the Queen are shown within a month of state visits. At the royally and empire exhibition, don't miss the audio visual production "Sixty Glorious Years", where talking, moving figures come to life to greet the visitor.

In the meantime there is a new landscaped coach park, which offers souvenir shops, a tourist information point and space for buskers, clowns and street entertainers on the lines of those found at London's Covent Garden.

There are plans to modernize and expand some of the hotels and a message is clear — "instead of rushing out to try to see everything in a crowded and sometimes hectic three hours, why not take your time and leave the hurly-burly of London behind for a day or two, so that you can make the most of Royal Windsor?"

INSTITUTE FOR PRIVATE  
EDUCATION KSCC

The Institute for Private Education (IPE) takes this opportunity to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their first visit to Kuwait.

IPE is a Kuwaiti company that has brought together, under a common umbrella, the activities of several well-established and prominent educational institutes in Kuwait. IPE is now the leading training and educational establishment operating in the private sector in Kuwait.

Many of IPE's schools and institutes have established an enviable reputation for providing top quality education and training through the medium of the English language.

## Educational Centres at Salmieh, Fahaheel and Farwaniyah

The Salmieh Educational Centre is the oldest of the three centres and is well-known in Kuwait. The three centres serve not only as a base for English language training, but also for preparatory courses for TOEFL/GMAT/GRE/SAT, training in translation, computer training, secretarial training, Arabic for Foreigners, language tuition in French, Spanish and German, and also for the placement of students with universities, institutions of further education and language schools overseas.

Salmieh Educational Centre also serves as the base and resource centre for IPE's extensive programme of company training courses. Most of Kuwait's leading government agencies and companies number amongst IPE's impressive list of clients.

## Gulf English School

The Gulf English School is a multi-national co-educational, English medium school. It caters for pupils from Kindergarten to Secondary 6 and operates a British curriculum leading to Southern Examining Group and London and East Anglian Group GCSE examinations and Advanced level examinations. The school is registered as a home centre overseas with both of these examination bodies.

Since its inception nearly ten years ago the school has grown from 450 pupils to 1730 pupils and we have children from over 45 nationalities.

## Pitman Secretarial and Business Studies Centre

From its inauguration in 1982 the Pitman Centre has trained over 1000 secretaries to the high standards of British business. We also offer full-time training in Business Administration for men and women which includes accounts, word processing and database applications. Pitman Secretarial and Business graduates are available for employment from end of June.

The Management and Staff of IPE hope that Prince Charles and Princess Diana will enjoy what we hope will be the first of many visits to Kuwait.

## British Council: promoting the UK abroad

THE British Council, established in 1934, aims to promote Britain abroad through cultural, educational and technical co-operation. The activities of the Council, which is represented in over 80 countries, include the teaching of English and the recruitment of British teachers for posts overseas; administering the government's educational assistance and technical co-operation training programmes; fostering personal contacts between British and overseas people, especially in the educational, professional and scientific areas; running, or helping to maintain, libraries of British books and periodicals overseas and providing information through touring exhibitions and bibliographical services and providing information through touring exhibitions and bibliographical services; and presenting overseas the best of British arts and culture. Overseas it acts as education adviser to Britain's diplomatic missions and is responsible for educational assistance in developing countries in which it is represented and for links and exchanges in higher education which require official support. In Britain the Council is concerned mainly with arranging programmes for professional visitors and with the placing, administration and welfare of overseas students. A basic principle is that the Council's work should be of benefit both to Britain and to the receiving country.

In 1987-88 the Council assisted 28,050 overseas students, trainees and visitors to come to Britain and 60,400 students

learnt English through the Council and associated teaching centres overseas. Apart from FCO- and ODA-funded schemes, the Council provided 1,682 fellowships and 3,212 short-term professional visits to Britain in 1987-88. Many visitors finance all or part of the costs while others are paid for by overseas governments and international agencies. Training in Britain was arranged for 3,340 people and funded by clients.

Book, audio-visual and periodical issues made by the Council's 116 libraries around the world totalled 7.4 million and users contributed £1.2 million to the costs. In many places the libraries have film and video stocks, software demonstration equipment and on-line access to British databases. The Council supported 700 British drama, dance or music events, including experimental work and jazz and rock concerts for younger audiences.

In 1988-89 the Council's annual grant from the FCO was £77.8 million. It also received another £132 million, mainly from the ODA, to manage various government-assisted programmes. The Council's own programmes are funded by its government grant and by earnings. The latter — £63.6 million in 1987-88 — derive mainly from English language teaching, educational services, examinations, courses and library membership. Business sponsorship provided £670,000, and £3 million was contributed directly by commercial sponsors towards events with which the Council was involved.

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KTV 1

ENDING

WHAT'S O

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COMBINATION

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**TODAY'S**

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1990

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10



## TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

## KTV 1

9.00 Holy Quran  
9.15 Cartoon serial  
10.00 Al Jaz Min Hanan:  
Arabic serial, starring  
Abdul Rahman  
Al Rashi, Rabee'a  
Shihab, Shafiqah  
Tall  
11.00 Baqaya Wajoo:  
Arabic serial, starring  
Ibrahim Sallal,  
Haifa Adel, Ayesha  
Ibrahim, Khalifa  
Omar  
12.00 That's Incredible  
1.00 News summary  
1.05 World News via  
Satellite/Closedown



Jane Seymour stars in tonight's best-seller on KTV 2.

4.00 Holy Quran  
4.15 World News via  
Satellite  
4.45 The Adventures of  
Nelly: cartoon serial  
5.15 Tum Tek and Children  
5.30 Laila Min Alf Laila:  
Tales of the Thousand

6.00 sand and One  
Nights  
6.00 Ibn Attiya: historical  
serial starring Majed  
Alfouni, Shafiq Hassan,  
Marcel Marina  
and cartoons will be  
also shown.  
7.00 News summary  
7.15 Songs

## WHAT'S ON

## ARTS

**Ghadir Gallery**  
**PAINTINGS** by British  
watercolour painter Patricia  
Milnes are on show from 9  
am to 12 noon and 5 to 8.30 pm  
at the gallery in Saliya Complex.

**Sultan Gallery**  
**ABSTRACT** art by Bangladeshi  
artist Mounirul Islam are on  
display at the gallery from 9 am  
to 12 noon and 5 to 8 pm.

## EXHIBITION

**Higher Education**  
**In UK Exhibition**  
BRITISH Higher Education  
exhibition at Kuwait International  
Hotel features information  
on all aspects of higher  
education in the UK. British  
Council staff will give information  
and advice. Visiting  
representatives from universities  
in Scotland will also be present.

**Far East Exhibition**  
**TRADITIONAL** rosewood  
furniture, silk and woolen  
carpets, decorative arts and  
handicrafts from China are on  
show at the exhibition at  
Kuwait International. Open  
throughout the day, daily until  
March 16.



Picture shows Jacob addressing the guests.

### New Indian group formed

A NEW Indian group named "Octave" was inaugurated last week at the Indian Arts Circle. Its convenor Jacob Edavaparambil welcomed guests. P.K. Koshy, the group's patron, said the group would promote music, art and culture to cater to all tastes. IAC president M. Mathews and Secretary Vijay Sharma addressed guests.

7.30 Diwanayat Shura Al  
Nabt: poetry session  
8.30 Good Evening  
9.00 News in Arabic  
9.50 Loolu wa Asdaaf:  
Arabic serial  
10.45 Iraqi culture and  
music  
12.15 News summary  
12.20 World News via  
Satellite/Holy Quran/  
Closedown

## KTV 2

6.00 Holy Quran  
6.10 Dennis the Menace:  
cartoon serial  
6.30 The Animal Express  
7.00 Scientific Eye:  
"Floating and Sinking"  
Focus on Newton's theory of  
gravity  
7.30 The Pursuit of Happiness:  
"That Pair of Eyes"  
8.00 News in English  
8.40 Magnum: "Transition"  
9.40 Dive to Adventure:  
"Galapagos: the Enchanted Isle"  
10.00 What's Happening Now:  
"Shirley's Landlord": Comedy  
10.30 Best-Seller: "Onassis:  
The Richest Man in the World". Part  
Two.  
11.30 News Summary/Magazine  
D'Actualite/Holy Quran/  
Closedown

Please note that programmes and timings are liable to change without notice.

### O.I.C.C. officers announced

VARGHESE Mathew has been named the president of the Overseas Indian Cultural Congress (OICC), an Indian group in Kuwait. The other officers are P. Nalinakumar and P. Ali Alavi (vice-presidents); John Manduran (secretary); G. Mohan Das (treasurer). Executive members are: Stephen Joseph, Rajan Daniel, V. Vijayakumar, V. Vijayabhanu and Rafiq Vadakkadu.

### Filipino Digest

The Filipino Digest was not included in today's edition due to the special supplement on Britain. It will be printed in Monday's edition.

## NIGHT CHEMIST

Kuwait  
Al Shaab Pharmacy  
Fahd Al Salem St.  
Al Salam Pharmacy  
Mubarak Al Kabir St.  
Hawalli and Nagra  
Al Khayyam Pharmacy  
Beirut St.  
Salamiya and Rumiya  
Al Nahda Pharmacy  
Baghdad St.  
Fahadheel and Ahmadi  
Al Ahmadi Pharmacy  
Souk Ahmadi  
Old Khalifa  
Al Ghazwa Pharmacy  
North St.  
Jahra  
Al Abraj Pharmacy  
Do'obal Al Khizai St.

## CINEMA

Al Andalus  
Nigo  
Starring: Steve Segal  
Al Sahliya  
Three Men and a Baby  
Starring: Tom Selleck, Steve Guttenberg  
Al Hama  
Volunteers  
Starring: Tom Hanks, John Kennedy  
Drive-in  
Al Khademah (Arabic)  
Starring: Nadia Jundi,  
Mamdouh Abdul Aleem  
Al Firdous  
Starring: Vinod Khanna,  
Bhanu Priya, Raj Kumar,  
Amrish Puri  
Fahadheel Open-air  
Dil aur Deewar (Hindi)  
Al Fahadheel  
Killing Machine  
Al Jahra  
Aankhen (Hindi)  
Granada  
Beraham (Hindi)  
Sulaibikhat  
Roller Boogie  
Al Jleeb  
August 1 (Malayalam)  
Ahmadi Drive-in  
Hard Ticket to Hawaii

## PRAYERS

Fajr 4.41 am  
Zuhr 11.58  
Asr 3.22 pm  
Maghreb 5.55  
Isha 7.11

## Byrne upsets Shriver in Indian Wells quarterfinals

INDIAN WELLS, Calif., March 11. (Reuters): Australian Jenny Byrne stalled Pam Shriver's planned assault on the top ranks of women's tennis players by handing the American a 6-2 3-6 6-2 loss in the quarterfinals of the \$250,000 Indian Wells women's tennis tournament yesterday.

Shriver, who took a break from competition last month to refocus her singles game in an effort to break into the top spots in the rankings, was let down by her serve yesterday.

"If I can serve well I can control the tempo of the match. That did not happen today," said Shriver, who had picked up

added confidence in her potential when she snapped number-one Steffi Graf's 46-match winning streak at the season-ending championships last November.

## Advanced

Byrne's upset victory put her into the semifinals against Australian Hana Mandlikova, who

advanced with a 6-3 6-3 victory over Isabelle Domongot of France.

Second-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia overcame a strong second set challenge to defeat Czechoslovak compatriot Jana Novotna 6-1 7-6 (7-4). Sukova will face fourth-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, who

got past sixth-seeded Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden 6-3 6-1 in the other semifinal.

Shriver, ranked sixth in the world, was never comfortable against Byrne, who combined her serve and volley game with a strong display of passing shots to keep Shriver away from the net in the first and third sets.

## Lendl and Edberg advance to semifinals

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., March 11. (Reuters): Ivan Lendl and Stefan Edberg, the top seeds in the \$415,000 Scottsdale Classic men's tennis tournament, were tested yesterday by unseeded opponents before advancing to the semifinals.

Czechoslovak Lendl, the number one, fought his way through two close sets to defeat 17-year-old Yugoslavian Goran Ivanisevic 6-4 6-4 in their quarterfinal tie.

Second seeded Edberg of Sweden narrowly averted disaster against unseeded American Kevin Curren before winning 6-4 3-6 7-6.

## Semifinals

Lendl, the world's number one, will face Spain's Emilio Sanchez, ranked 17th, in today's semifinals. Fourth ranked Edberg will play unseeded Amos Mansdorf of Israel, ranked 26th, in the other semifinal.

In the other quarterfinals, fifth seeded Sanchez made swift work of unseeded American Jim Courier 6-3 6-3 and Mansdorf, playing a steady baseline game, upset sixth seeded American Brad Gilbert 5-7 6-3 6-0.

Edberg and Curren played an acrobatic match of serve and volley tennis which hung on a handful of points to give Edberg the victory. Edberg broke Curren in the sixth game of the first set and held onto the lead to serve it out 6-3.

But in the second set, the Swede was broken on a forehand crosscourt winner by Curren, giving the American a 4-2 lead. Curren held on to the advantage

to serve out the set 6-3 with another forehand winner.

The third set was closely fought with both players returning well but missing crucial chances to break. Games went to 6-6 and the tiebreaker where Edberg got an early break with a blazing backhand down the line to go ahead 2-0.

Edberg scored another break to lead 6-4 with a forehand return down the line but Curren saved the first match point with an ace. Edberg served out the match, 7-5 in the tiebreaker, when Curren netted a forehand.

"From break point in the third set I really started fighting," Edberg said. "I really wanted this match. If I wouldn't have fought, I probably would have lost."

## Enthusiasm

Lendl faced an opponent who is ranked 119th, but brimming with youthful enthusiasm and wielding a good serve and fierce forehand. Games were even until 4-4 in the first set when Lendl broke Ivanisevic on a forehand error by the Yugoslav. Lendl served out the set 6-4 on a backhand error by Ivanisevic.

"He has a lot of power and he caused me trouble with timing," Lendl said. Lendl broke Ivanisevic in the first game of the second set with a brilliantly angled crosscourt forehand. But Ivanisevic stayed with Lendl until late in the match, missing three chances to break Lendl's serve and draw even. Lendl served out the match 6-4 when Ivanisevic netted a forehand.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Squash tournament

WARMOND, Netherlands, March 11. (Reuters): Defending champion Sue Devoy of New Zealand swung into the semifinals of the Women's World Open Squash tournament when she beat Australian Danielle Drady 10-8 6-9 1-9 7 yesterday.

Devoy will meet joint third seed Liz Irving, who ousted fellow-Australian Michelle Martin 9-7 5-10 8 in the quarterfinals.

## World Cup skiing

SHIGA KOGEN, Japan, March 11. (AP): Swiss superstar Vreni Schneider today became the first skier ever to post 14 victories in a single World Cup circuit season.

The previous single-season record, 13 victories, was shared by Schneider and Swedish skiing legend Ingemar Stenmark, who will retire after this season.

## University Games

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 11. (AP): China swept the men's and women's speedskating events in the 1,500 metres yesterday as Czechoslovakia took both Alpine skiing events in the World University Winter Games.

Jian Zhibin won the men's 1,500 in 2:36.13 minutes over Ji-Soo Mo of South Korea and Andy Gabel, United States, of Northbrook, Ill., in the six-man finals of short track speedskating, a pack-style competition that will debut as a medal sport in the 1992 Olympics Games.

Hongru Guo won the women's division over Marina Pylaeva of the Soviet Union and teammate Junyan Li.

## Paris-Nice cycling

ST. TROPEZ, France, March 11. (AP): Frenchman Gerard Rue captured the fifth stage of the Paris-Nice cycling race yesterday while Spain's Miguel Indurain snatched over the overall lead.

Rue and Indurain staged a breakaway together on the Vignon slope 25 kilometres (21 miles) from the end of the leg from Toulon to St. Tropez on the French Riviera. Rue was timed in 4 hours, 20 minutes, 53 seconds for the 181 kilometres (125 miles). Indurain was just a second behind.

## Heavyweight fight

LAS VEGAS, March 11. (AP): Evander Holyfield makes his third appearance as a heavyweight tonight when he meets former champion Michael Dokes in a fight crucial to both boxers.

Dokes, meanwhile, gets the chance to show his comeback from cocaine addiction is genuine, following a string of eight victories against journeymen opponents.

Dokes will be defending his continental Americas heavyweight title in the 12-round bout, scheduled to begin about 7:05 pm (0300 GMT Sunday) at Caesars Palace.

## Indian Open golf

NEW DELHI, March 11. (Reuters): Canadian Remi Bouchard shot an even par third round 72 to maintain his lead in the \$120,000 Indian Open golf championship today.

But his two-stroke halfway advantage was cut to one by Americans Gary Ruskak and Greg Brackner, round in 71 and 72 respectively for a total of 210.

Bouchard started with two birdies but frittered away the advantage by taking three bogeys on the front nine.

## Orlando men's golf

ORLANDO, Fla., March 11. (Reuters): Loren Roberts dropped into a three-way tie with fellow-Americans Mark Calavecchia and Davis Love III at the \$800,000 Orlando Invitational men's golf tournament yesterday.

Roberts was the first day leader with a 66 at Arnold Palmer's Bay Hill Club, but he added a 73 today for a three-under-par 139. Calavecchia had a 69 and love a 67 for their totals of three-under-par 139.

## Balearic Open golf

SANTA PONSA, Majorca, March 11. (Reuters): Britain's Tony Charnley, seeking his first title in 14 years on the European golf circuit, shot 69 to lead by three strokes at the halfway stage of the Balearic Open yesterday.

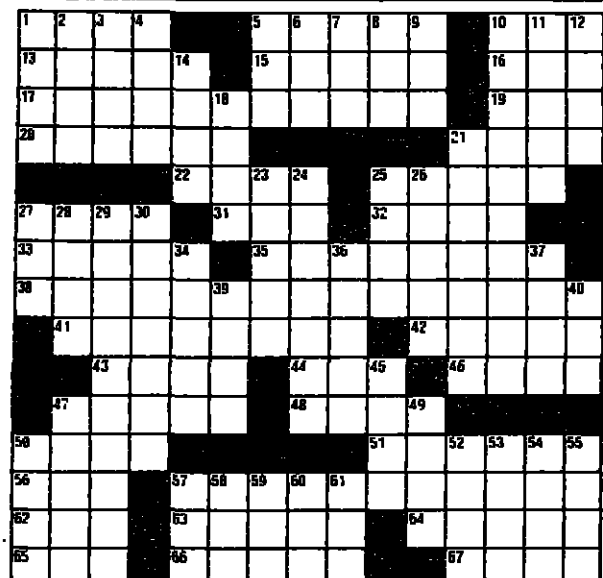
He is eight under par on 136. His nearest challengers are Zimbabwe's Mark McNulty (70), American Bill Malley (70) and Swede Ove Sellberg (71) on 139.

## Hockey results

NEW YORK, March 11. (Reuters): Results of National Hockey League games played yesterday:

Penguins 5 Winnipeg Jets 1  
Canucks 4 Kings 2

## TODAY'S CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

1 City on the Tevere  
5 A goddess of the arts  
10 Poke  
13 Christmas cookie flavoring  
15 Governed  
16 Land of Liberty  
17 Abbr.  
19 Bridal car sign  
20 Be wicked  
20 Set upon  
21 Party extra  
22 Motorist's expense  
25 Indian, for one  
27 Suva is its capital  
31 Also  
32 Large amount  
35 Give forth  
35 Weapon of old  
38 Rude  
41 Awakening  
41 Perfume dispenser, Brt. style  
42 Moon: Comb. form  
43 Bit of gossip  
44 Ultimate degree  
46 Seattle  
47 Dream: Comb. form  
48 Shell's partner  
50 Children's aid org.  
51 Annoy  
56 King of soup  
57 Consummance  
62 Reply, Abbr.  
63 Willow  
64 Navigators  
65 Islands, today  
66 Helm letters  
66 Feminist

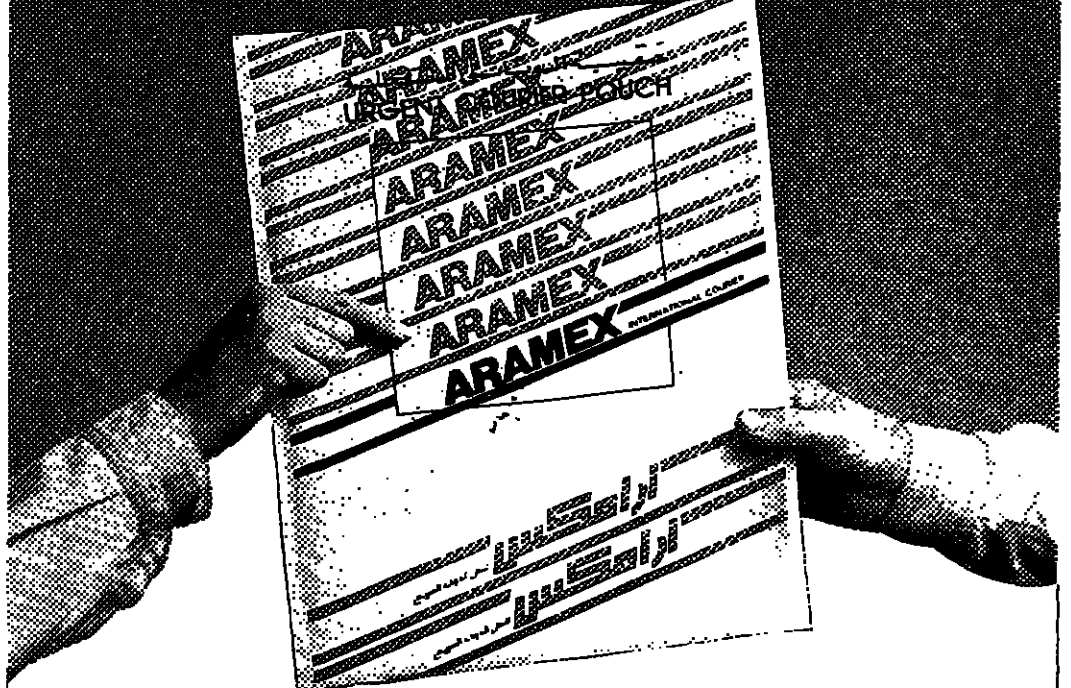
## DOWN

1 Princely Punjab title  
2 Burden  
3 Piggy or Peach  
4 Travel agent's org  
5 Go astray  
6 Capek's robot play  
7 Clay, today  
8 Golf gizmo  
9 Unusual  
10 Words of resignation  
11 Person from Pakistan  
12 Big — theory  
14 Give forth  
18 Thanks —  
21 Edible seeds  
23 Fruit of forgetfulness  
24 Unties  
25 Hawaiian thrush  
26 Songwriter  
Sammy et al.

## ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE:

ARIAM TEIL PETRI  
BEMA ERNE AARON  
EDEN RIGA TRUNK  
DIONNAREEDSREEDS  
MOS POD  
ROSTER SCAN DAB  
ARTIE AMUR SARA  
JOAN RIVERS RIVER  
ANKA DEAL ELITE  
HOE HERR BALDER  
LEA COT  
MARYASTORASTER  
ONAIR ABET WAVE  
STINT LIDO AXIS  
SINGS LEON GILT

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# The sign of good taste



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## SPORTS

W. Australia  
score 533  
against Victoria

SYDNEY, March 11, (Reuters): Tim Zoehrer and nightwatchman Tom Hogan completed impressive centuries today as Western Australia hit out against Victoria on the second day of their Sheffield Shield cricket match in Melbourne.

Western Australia hammered the Victoria attack and declared at 533 for six. Zoehrer and Hogan adding a state record 231 for the sixth wicket.

Zoehrer hit 168 while Hogan was unbeaten on 115. By the close, Victoria were 19 for no wicket in reply.

In Sydney, Queensland appeared to have given up hope of an outright win in their rain-hit clash with New South Wales.

More than two hours play was lost to rain and bad light. Both sides need maximum points to stand a chance of qualifying for the final.

New South Wales declared at 301 for six, but Queensland managed only 83 for one in just over three hours before bad light halted play for the day. Robbie Kerr was unbeaten on 44.

Syria beat  
North Yemen

SANAA, March 11, (AP): A second-half goal by Nizar Mahrous gave Syria a 1-0 win against North Yemen yesterday in World Cup qualifying play.

The half-time score was 0-0.

A capacity crowd filled the Al Thawra stadium for the West Asia Group 2 clash, but the home team turned in an unimpressive performance in a slow-paced match.

Mahrous picked up a long, low pass by George Khouri and tapped the ball past the diving North Yemen goalkeeper, Amin Al-Sonaini, in the 54th minute.

Syria meets Saudi Arabia next Wednesday in Riyadh in the next West Asia Group 2 qualifying match for the 1990 World Cup.

## RAMEEZ RAJA HITS A BRILLIANT 101

## Pakistan beat New Zealand in one-day match

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, March 11, (Reuters): Pakistan shrugged off the absence of injured star batsman Javed Miandad to beat New Zealand by seven wickets with nine balls to spare in their one-day cricket match today.

Set 250 to win by New Zealand on a lifeless wicket, Pakistan reached 251 for three in the penultimate over when captain Imran Khan smashed to the mid-wicket boundary for six.

Revelled  
Rameez Raja revelled as opener in place of Miandad, setting up the win with a brilliant 101, including nine fours and a six off 114 balls to deservedly take the Man of the Match award.

Dropped four times, Rameez finally went out to a catch off speedster Danny Morrison.

Pakistan still needed a high scoring rate in the closing stages of the match. But Salim Malik and Imran rose magnificently to the challenge, smashing the ball to all parts of the ground. Imran was not out 51, scored in just 62 balls while Salim Malik scored his 56 including nine fours, even more quickly off 34 balls.

New Zealand, who lead the four-game series 2-1, struggled to contain the pair but in the 46th over the batsmen took 12 off Morrison virtually settling the 50-over match.

Flying start  
Pakistan did well to hold New Zealand to under 250 after Imran set them in to bat. The hosts had made a flying start, thanks to a record opening stand by captain John Wright and Andrew Jones who helped push the score to 165 for one by the 30th over and looked on course for a total of around 300.

But they lost their way as the innings wore on. "From the position we got into we should have scored at least 20 more runs," Wright said. "We made mistakes today and we paid for them."

Wright and Jones put on record 94 for the first wicket, bettering New Zealand's previous best stand of 62 against Pakistan scored by Wright and Geoff Howarth on the 1984/85 tour.

Wright scored an aggressive 59 off 80 balls before he was out dancing down the pitch to paceman Aaqib Javed and was caught by wicket-keeper Aamer



Rameez Raja: brilliant 101

Malik.  
Jones took on the aggressor's role after Wright was out, hitting his fifth successive 50 in as many one-day internationals. With Martin Crowe he added 84 off 70 balls in 48 minutes. But both Crowe and Jones were out in the same over from leg-spinner Abdul Qadir.  
Imran said Miandad would not be able to play in the last limited overs game at Hamilton on Tuesday because he can barely walk after injuring his back shortly before the first one-day match in Christchurch a week ago.

Scoreboard  
NEW ZEALAND batting  
J. Wright c A. Malik b A. Javed . 59

A. Jones c A. Malik b A. Qadir . 52  
M. Crowe b Abdul Qadir . 32  
M. Greatbatch c Ejaz b Tameef . 1  
J. Crowe b Aaqib Javed . 27  
I. Smith b Aaqib Javed . 8  
Kagamele c Salim Malik b Imran 12  
G. Robertson b Salim Jaffer . 4  
M. Saeed b Salim Jaffer . 7  
D. Morrison run out . 2  
W. Watson not out . 4  
Extras (w-5 lb-4 b-2) . 11  
TOTAL (off 49.5 overs) . 249  
Fall of wickets: 1-94 2-178 3-181 4-182 5-194 6-224 7-236 8-238 9-245.  
Bowling: Imran Khan 10-1-41-1 (w-1), Salim Jaffer 6-5-1-38-2, Aaqib Javed 10-0-48-3 (w-4), Tameef Ahmed 10-0-49-1, Abdul Qadir 10-0-49-2, Mudassar Nazar 3-0-18-0.

PAKISTAN:  
Rameez Raja c Crowe b Morrison 101  
Shoaib c Kagamele b Saeed . 15  
Aamer Malik run out . 23  
Imran Khan not out . 51  
Salim Malik not out . 56  
Extras (lb-4 nb-1) . 5  
TOTAL (for three wickets, 48.3 overs) . 251  
Fall of wickets: 1-45 2-106 3-168  
Best test bats: Ejaz Ahmed, Mudassar Nazar, Abdul Qadir, Tameef Ahmed, Salim Jaffer, Aaqib Javed.

Bowling: Morrison 10-1-63-1, Watson 9-1-37-0, Saeed 9-3-57-1 (1-ub), Robertson 10-1-42-4, Kagamele 10-0-48-0.

Man of the Match: Rameez Raja.  
RESULT: Pakistan won by seven wickets.

India all  
out for 192  
against  
West Indies

PORT-OF-SPAIN, March 11, (Reuters): India were all out for 192 in 49.5 overs in the third One-day Cricket International against West Indies at Queen's Park Oval today.

India, 2-0 down in the five-match series, batted first after winning the toss.

The visitors made one change to the side that was comprehensively beaten on the same ground on Thursday, bringing in the Trinidadian-born all-rounder Robin Singh for medium-fast bowler Sanjeev Sharma.

They also altered their batting order, dropping Ravi Shastri to number six and promoting Navot Sidhu to open with Krishna Srikanth.

West Indies named an unchanged side.

India's decision to bat may have been based on their lack of success when chasing West Indian totals — they have never beaten them batting second in a one-day game — although the pitch, the same as used two days ago, looked a better batting track with all the grass shaved off.

WEST INDIES: V. Richards (captain), G. Greenidge, D. Haynes, R. Richardson, A. Logie, K. Arthurson, J. Dujon, E. Baptiste, C. Ambrose, I. Bishop, C. Walsh.

INDIA: D. Vengsarkar, K. Srikanth, N. Sidhu, M. Azharuddin, Kapil Dev, R. Shastri, R. Singh, A. Sharma, K. More, C. Sharma, N. Hirwani.

## Athletes banned

MADRID, March 11, (Reuters): Spanish athletics authorities yesterday banned runners Domingo Catalan and Antonio Mestre for taking part in a 100-km race in South Africa in February.

The sanction, which strips the athletes of their federation licence, bars the two men from taking part in any official athletics event in Spain or abroad.

Benichou wins  
IBF boxing title

Jose Sanabria (left) dodges a right from Fabrice Benichou during their IBF junior featherweight boxing title. (Reuters wirephoto)

LIMOGES, France, March 11, (AP): Fabrice Benichou of France dethroned Jose Sanabria of Venezuela to win the International Boxing Federation junior featherweight boxing title last night, taking a 12-round decision.

It was a return bout between the fighters. Last September, Sanabria defended his title when the match was stopped because of a cut to the left eye of Sanabria although the Frenchman was leading on the judges' scorecard.

The 26-year-old Sanabria is now 15-4 with two draws. Benichou, 23, improved to 23-8.

It was the fourth time in the past year that Sanabria put his title on the line, three times in France.

He held the title against Italian Vincenzo Belcastro in August, beat Sanabria the first time around in September and stopped another Frenchman, Thierry

Jacob, in sixth round last November.  
Sanabria won the crown last May by defeating Colombia's Moises Fuentes for the vacant title.

Benichou became the second Frenchman in less than a month to win a world boxing crown. Rene Jacquot ended a 30-year drought for French boxers when he won the world boxing Council super-welterweight title.

Meanwhile, Ivory Coast boxer David Thio remained in a deep coma yesterday, almost a full week after he was knocked out in a super-lightweight match.

Hospital officials said after a brain scan that Thio's condition had deteriorated to a certain extent, but they did not elaborate.  
Thio was KO'd in the ninth round by American Terrence Ali and has not regained consciousness.

Mohamed Abdurahman Al-Bahar  
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